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AT CARLSBAD.

AN AUSTRIAN WATERING-PLACE.

ROMANCE AND REALITY—A SEARCH FOR QUIET AND THE RESULT—MEN AND INCIDENTS.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARLSBAD, Bohemia, Monday, July 7, 1873.

"Go to Carlsbad," said my doctor, "it will set you up; but you must see a medical man when you get there, and I recommend my friend Grabgeld, who is," &c., &c. "And why should I go to Carlsbad on your advice, my dear doctor," thought I to myself, "if I have to see a man who will tell me, perhaps, to go away when I get there?" The idea of the doctor at Carlsbad telling me to go away was amusing, to be sure, but still, as medical men differ, there was warranty for it. But what myself said to myself was much more important, and decided my movements. It was, "Leave Vienna! Give up trying to work and go to some quiet place to rest," and that, backed by many internal influences, made me pack up my things and depart from the Kaiserlich haupt residenz Stadt, which is really the most interesting place in the world just at present. There were, as I prepared to set out, reports coming back, with much reverberation, from England, as to the presence of cholera in Vienna, but a strict inquiry satisfied me that there was no foundation for any rumor of a real epidemic, and that the deaths which had occurred were not in excess of the average of those which may be ascribed to cholera there every Summer, or the heats. Vienna is quite Oriental in that respect. There were, however, two, if not more, well-authenticated cases of deaths from sudden attacks which were too like cholera—both of English ladies—and others were spoken of. But what were they in a city of nearly a million of people? The real cause for alarm was the mystery of the authorities, for the distrust of the people is the result of the system of secrecy attributed to the Government in such cases. Count Andrassy's attention had been called to the reports by the foreign Ambassadors, and he caused investigations to be made which were conclusive against the story of an outbreak, but there was no reason why the scourge should not have come up from Pesth. Any way, there is no epidemic—nothing to prevent strangers coming to or to cause any one to go away from Vienna. I hope on my return in a few days to find that the long-expected crowds have arrived and are swarming in the Weltausstellung.

AN IMAGINARY PARADISE.

Most people form notions for themselves of places they have never seen. These resemble the reality as much as the blind man's conception of the color "red," which, according to Locke, was that it was like the sound of a trumpet. When I made up my mind to go to Carlsbad I invented a place for myself with the aid of a guide-book description. I fancied a secluded valley, deep set in the eternal hills, and clothed with primeval forest, save where the ax had cleared a space for some rustic hostelries and unpretending lodging-houses, which in Winter became the dwellings of unsophisticated villagers. These bordered a bright-eyed mountain torrent—a modest church steeple was visible in the distance as the stranger approached—and the utmost traffic that could be allowed in my ideal town consisted of invalid chairs, donkey carts, chaises and Bohemian shepherdesses with baskets of fruits and flowers. The fable of the discovery of the spring by the sporting Emperor as he was out hunting, perverted my own judgment, and I was sure of finding a little Arcadia at the end of my journey, when I set out by the Schnellzug from Vienna by the Franz Josef Railway, at 8:10 in the evening of July 3, (a day of memories never to be forgotten by me, as on it, seven years ago, was fought the tremendous battle outside Koniggrätz, which led to the flight of the Austrian army, and of one man more in their company.) When breakfast hour came next morning, we were at Eger, the scene of Waldstein's death, (whom Schiller and others call Wallenstein,) at the hands of the Scotch and Irish officers, who had, at least, good imperial warranty for their bloody deed.

THE REALITY.

In a couple of hours more we were close to Carlsbad. Alas! for my *beaux rêves!* There was too much sign of thriving communities, of industrial progress, and of a considerable population near at hand to permit me to think Pan and the Fauns still lingered near the hill-tops. The country bared of trees was dotted all over with hideous factory chimneys, vomiting out smoke, and the ugliest of manufacturing establishments and villages blurred the landscape, which was deformed by mounds of furnace refuse and the débris of mining operations. These became more numerous as we came nearer to the town, and before the train stopped at the station I had a glance down below at a scene which might have been in the midland countries, in Belgium, or in the iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania—a mass of streets, houses, roofs, and gables over which hung a cloud of smoke pierced by the cylinders of "works" and factories, filled up the expanse of the valley, from which emerged a swinking, crawling water-course. Then there was outside the station a clamor of omnibuses and fiacre drivers rivaling that which greets the traveler on emerging from the Nord or at Euston—omnibuses by dozens belonging to different hotels, and cabs and two-horse flies by scores. Into one of the latter I slowly and sadly climbed, and told the man the name of my hotel, whereupon he directed his steed down a steep road toward the town which now grew on me as a small city.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

Through the dust I could see "fabriks" of all sorts and gesellschafts of every description, magazines, warehouses, &c., so that it was a comfort to come on an enormous store which assured me I was in Carlsbad, for it was devoted to the dispatch of the bottled waters and salts to all parts of the world. When the end of the descent was reached and we got on the level, the carriage entered upon a stony road or street lined by tall houses, in the midst of which flowed an ignominious rivulet called the Tepel; and as we clattered along, and I looked on either side and recognized every type of civilized life, heard the shouts of rival charioteers, beheld the swarming populations, the shops, the windows crowded with inquiring faces belonging to the old women with lodgings to let, who darted out at the roll of the carriages from the in-coming train as spiders dash forth at the buzz of the fly in their webs, I said, "Is it for *this* I left Vienna? Where is the repose for which I sought?" It certainly was not at my hotel. I had telegraphed the day before, and they were busy expediting the departure of the occupants of my room; and meantime I had to go into the dining-saloon, for there are no reception-rooms in these hotels—two long apartments at right angles, with an infinity of chairs and tables set out for dinner or midday meal.

A NOISY PLACE.

The guests were trooping in already, and by the time my luggage had arrived and I had dressed, the halls were as full as they could hold, so that I had to sit at a little quadrangular bit of wood with two strangers and make my repast as well as I could. What Carlsbad itself was like I could not well make out, for when I set out after dinner (at 2 o'clock) for an excursion, there came on a thunder-storm and a burst of water-spout-like rain. It drove every one under cover, filled the gutters, and kept me a prisoner in a shed, with a number of the fattest men and women I ever saw in my life. In my excursion, however, I became acquainted with the broad fact that Carlsbad is about as noisy a place as there is in Europe—always supposing it is generally as turbulent as it was on the afternoon of 4th July. Nowhere do cabs make a greater row in the streets, and the absence of the noise of heavy traffic is made up for by the tumult of the bands which brayed forth from covered places, as the storm prevented them playing in the open. You will observe the *day* it was! May I ask if there are many Americans left in the United States? The English speech which greets me here is from American lips. Three-fourths of those using that tongue in Vienna now are Americans. There were seven in the train in which I came here, and from every capital and from every watering-place in Europe comes the same report, "A great number of Americans here."

MORNING ADVENTURES.

I awoke this morning with the impression that I was assisting at an earthquake, accompanied by the choruses of all the Italian operas in the world. My servant informed me that the unusual shaking of the hostelry was merely the effect of the tramp of the feet of the guests in the hotel who were going off to the baths or to the springs. The music in the air was the result of the combined efforts of all the young ladies in Carlsbad taking an early turn at their pianos, and of the gentlemen practicing on flutes, sackbuts, and dulcimers, combined with the itinerant bands, vocal and instrumental, along the river banks. It was late for Carlsbad. I got up and prepared to dress, but I soon found that if the visitors wash their insides carefully with all kinds of hot water, they do not pay any similar attention to their outsides with cold, and that they reverse the application of the comparison in the parable between the Pharisee and the whited sepulchre. In other words, there was a great difficulty in procuring water for my portable bath, and the man had to go backward and forward between the hotel and the river, with an ordinary ewer, in order to fill it, as there was no other appliance. At last I got out into the street, or whatever it may be called—the lung d'Arno of Carlsbad—and was soon in the midst of one of the quaintest assemblages or processions I ever saw. The narrow way was filled with a concourse in two different currents, one flowing toward, the other from, the "sources," the majority of the men and women being provided with ugly mugs slung over their shoulders like opera-glasses; others carrying them in their hands, but the majority certainly provided in some way with these articles, from which they imbibe the health-giving waters. A casual promenade like mine does not justify any confident assertions, so I shall only say that the visitors to Carlsbad seem to me to consist of natives of Germany, Austria, and Eastern Europe, Russians especially, in an overwhelming proportion; then Americans, the French and English being lowest in the scale of numbers. The general style of dress is "sea-side" or villegiatura *à l'abandon*, but the ladies continue to adapt the most charming hats occasionally to the exigencies of their situation, and to produce robes which one may suspect to have figured at Trouville, Biarritz, or Brighton. I do not think I ever saw so much variety of expression in the human face as I did this morning. Those who were on their way to the springs were for the most part oppressed, melancholy, and anxious, the "mug" evidently playing a large part in their lives at that moment. There were exceptions—young ladies, who were going "for the fun of the thing," and who were in the highest health and spirits, as they trooped after their agitated parents and relatives, and those who were approaching the end of their probations and watery trials on earth. Those who were returning were generally placid or satisfied—with the air of people who had done their duty, and their mugs were slung behind them like the harp of the minstrel-boy when he was more intent on battle than music. But there were those, too, whose sickly looks and dejected aspect showed that so far they had wooed Hygeia in vain. Some, perhaps, are those whom doctors send away when they despair of a cure—others, let us hope, those who have not been long enough to feel the full benefit of the waters. But what did Germany do before Carlsbad was invented?

THE TOWN STREETS.

It is passing strange to saunter along this shady *Via Sacra* in a Bohemian valley, and see what fortune, fashion, and the faculty have done for it. On both sides of a winding stream, shallow—now browned by yesterday's thunder-storm, and always discolored, for it is, I suspect, the main sewer of the town, there are rows of lofty houses with all the hall doors open, the first floor rooms converted into shops or restaurants, and packed from top to bottom with visitors to the waters—every one a hotel or a lodging-house, the names of the former—and very strange they are sometimes, as "The Eyes of God," &c.—painted on the front; and when there is no room for more hotels and lodging-houses along the banks of the stream, they creep up the hill-sides over it, and mount up even to the top, whence they display their attractions in all the brightness of paint and gilding. Facing the rows of hotels and lodging-houses are rows of booth-like edifices, devoted to the sale of small wares and the indescribable varieties of articles which people begin to want and to buy when they leave their own homes, and are so sorry to have to take back with them. The ingenuity of the Carlsbaders in inventing objects for these unfortunates is remarkable, and they have got so far as to ornament cigar-cases, albums, &c., with bits of the Sprudel rock, nicely variegated and polished. Between these booths, however, and the houses, there is a row of trees beneath which are placed small square tables and chairs, which are fully occupied early in the morning by the water-drinkers, as they all like to sit out in the open air and eat such humble meals as the doctors will allow them to indulge in—coffee and tea, bread without butter, and eggs. The coffee and eggs are supplied from the hotels over the way by swift-footed maidens; but there is supposed to be some "*chic*" in buying your own bread, and there are crowds of people to be seen waiting their turn outside the favorite "*backeries*" to procure the rolls, which they carry off in triumph in little bags of colored paper, to devour at their leisure in their favorite arbors.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

I met an acquaintance, mug in hand, outside the colonnade wherein the Sprudel is administered, and as we went toward the spot whence the steam of the hot spring was ascending and shrouding the figures of the multitude in vapor, I gleaned some particulars of his sad story. He is an Englishman of middle age, addicted to good living, of full habit of body, not to say fat; and as he very probably would not starve at home, the doctors sent him to Carlsbad, where he must do it. So here he is. He gets up at 5 in the morning, arms himself with his mug, and hastens off to the Muhl-brunn in order to get a good place in the queue; waits till his turn comes to hand his mug to one of the girls, who, standing down below round the aperture in which the warm water bubbles up through a metal pipe and overflows into a stone cistern, returns him his potion. He then repairs to the first vacant spot and imbibes it by gulps, or sips at intervals of a few seconds. That done, he walks about for a quarter of an hour or so, till he wants another mugful, when he drops into the queue and proceeds as before; and as he takes three glasses of the Muhl, the best part of an hour is thus accounted for, and he must think about the Sprudel, which is the hottest of all the springs, and comes up out of the bowels of the earth at a temperature of 167° Fahrenheit. I went with him, passing through the young and old and middle aged who crowded the streets, and reminded one of the Strand or Broadway in full swing in the afternoon, though it was not yet 8 A. M. The two sources are not ten minutes' walk apart, and on our way we passed the Markt-brunn, which was surrounded by its group of worshipers. My friend turned an uneasy eye upon it. "I am not sure," said he, "but that I ought to take a glass or two of that." "I am sure you ought not," said I; "come off to your Sprudel." (Note.—The taste for drinking these warm waters grows on the victims, and a lady with whom there is nothing on earth the matter drinks eight or nine glasses every morning.) Through the straw of the Sprudel my friend handed in his mug, which was put in a wooden trough with a long handle, and returned to him; and as he proceeded to sip it, I looked about and observed that there were various ways of absorbing the water, which is too hot to gulp. Some ladies suck it up like sherry cobblers, through slender glass tubes. This is to prevent it spoiling their teeth—an erroneous impression. Some sip it from glass spoons, others snatch at it, and make snaps at the water, and many keep churning the vessels round to cool, looking at them the while as though they meant to throw the contents away, which no doubt they would do but for the force of public opinion.

THE PEOPLE ONE MEETS.

The number of Jews whose livers seem out of order is surprising. They buzzed round the Sprudel like blue-bottles round a cook's larder. Men in shocking bad hats, long gaberdines, coming over their long boots, and each with a twirled love-lock hanging down from under his hat by his cheek to the collar of his coat—apparently in imitation of the chevelures of the Pharoahs. Then there were crowds of Russians, for whose *maladies de foie* I account by their habit of heating up their houses in Winter, as you are somewhat given to do in the United States, and a considerable number of officers from Prussia who were injured in the last great war. I cross-examined my friend as he took his second glass. The first thing I learned was this: One of the beauties of the waters is that you never feel any appetite—at least, he did not. "Was he better?" Well, he thought he was; he had no pain in his side now. "Suppose you were to live in England as you do here, barring the water, do you think you would have a pain in your side?" Well, he couldn't say; he had never tried. "Are you lighter than you were?" "No." "Are you at all heavier?" "No, I'm about the same, I think." "Do you feel better?" "Well, yes! I *think* I do"—after a pause. "The doctors say I must not expect to feel so very much better, as the effects are often not felt till some weeks, or even months, after the patient has left." (That is artful of the doctors, at all events.) "You see," he went on, "the least imprudence may put you back ever so much. When I have done this I shall take coffee and milk and bread, a couple of eggs and no butter. At 2 o'clock I shall dine; no soup, no sauces or butter, if I eat fish; a couple of slices of meat; no sweets or vegetables, and a little wine and water, but no coffee after dinner, and no liqueur." And supper? "Oh! tea or coffee; no meat; *meat* (he repeats solemnly) would play the very d—l; put me all back again." I made several mental reflections on all this, for I have come here for the sake of the waters, but I shall not begin till—"to-morrow." My friend was very urgent on me to commence then and there. I made a feeble excuse as to the want of a mug—his was at my service. It is one of the other tokens of a peculiar frame of mind produced by the waters which I observed, that all the drinkers are most eager to press their friends to drink whether they are ill or not; and, indeed, my English acquaintance complained of the disobliging behavior of an otherwise dutiful and affectionate daughter, who was by his side, that she would not take Sprudel, or Markt, or any other brunner, and was not at all inclined to admit the force of his appeal. "But, why should I, dear papa, when you know I am perfectly well?" I left them to their breakfast as the crash of a band under the colonnade concluded the conversation. In my next I will tell you how I fared and what I did at Carlsbad.

W. H. R.

THE COAL MINES.

MEETING OF MINERS AND OPERATORS—A STRIKE IMPENDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—For the past two weeks trouble has been brewing between the coal-diggers and the operators throughout the bituminous coal region. On the 26th of June the coal-diggers met in mass-convention, in this city, and adopted rules and regulations entirely devoid of both common sense and justice either to themselves or employers. The miners in a body severely censured the delegates for their action, and called another convention, which was held to-day in this city. The business done was not much of an improvement over that of last month, as every delegate seemed to have a plan for overcoming all difficulties which was better than his neighbors, resulting in much wrangling. From the present aspect of affairs there is little prospect of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties for some weeks to come, so long as the operators and the diggers are so wide apart in their views. At the convention to-day the price determined was $4 for lump coal, and $2 for nut coal, per 100 bushels of 7,600 pounds of coal, such coal to pass over half inch and inch and a half screens. This will result in a strike, which will compel a number of the largest iron, steel, and glass houses to suspend work.

At a meeting of the Coal Exchange this morning, the coal operators took decisive action relative to the mining of coal, and adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That the owner or owners of each coal mine be ready at any time to meet the miners employed at their respective works, and that we regard seventy-six pounds to the bushel, over one and a half inch screens, twelve-feet bars, by five feet long, at four cents per bushel, as the standard measurement and price for coal-mining.

By next week matters will show more plainly the result of to-day's deliberations, and an advance in the price of coal is anticipated.

SHIP BUILDING

Ship-building is rather brisk at Prince Edward Island this year, there being now about 18,000 tons on the stocks, and the average tonnage of the vessels is much larger than that of any previous year.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

A CABINET MEETING ON THE SITUATION—WAR TAXES TO BE IMPOSED—ACTION OF THE MINORITY.

MADRID, July 23.—A meeting, which was attended by all the members of the Cabinet and a large number of the majority of the Cortes, was held last evening, at the War Office, to discuss what measures should be adopted to secure the overthrow of the insurrectionary movements in the country.

The Cortes has approved a bill providing for the imposition of extraordinary war taxes. Persons who are known to be in sympathy with the Carlists are to be taxed heavier than the loyal population.

The minority of the Cortes has issued a manifesto condemning the policy of the Government.

CALLING OUT THE RESERVES—DISPLACEMENT OF CIVIL GOVERNORS.

President Salmeron held a council of Generals to-day. He was advised to summon immediately into active service 90,000 men of the reserves.

The Civil Governors of Seville and Albacete have been dismissed and replaced by special delegates.

Gen. Martinez has superseded Gen. Valevole as Captain General of Valencia.

AN INSURGENT COLUMN DEFEATED.

The inhabitants of Utrera have defeated and taken two guns from an insurgent column which marched out of Seville to carry into effect the declaration of independence.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD.

As the insurgent iron-clad Vittoria was sailing from Alicante, a German frigate, which was lying in the harbor, got up steam and followed her out by orders received from the German Legation at Madrid.

[The iron-clads Vittoria and Numancia, recently lost to the navy by the revolt of their crews, were the finest vessels in the Spanish service. The former was built on the Thames in 1868; she carries twenty-four guns, is armored from stem to stern with 5½-inch plates and 10-inch teak, and has engines of 1,000-horse power. Her burden is 4,862 tons, and length 316 feet. The Numancia was built on the floating-docks of Carthagena. She is the same length as the Vittoria, and draws 27 feet 4 inches. It was her great draught, it may be remembered, which caused such trouble in bringing her in and taking her out of the harbor, when she visited New-York last Fall. She is completely encased in 5-inch armor, is built entirely of iron, with the exception of a teak backing for the plates, and is pierced for forty 68-pounders. Her engines are of the same power as those of the Vittoria. With these two vessels went the Tetuan, a smaller iron-clad, with engines of 500-horse power; a screw frigate, and four steam gun-boats. The latter were constructed in the United States in 1870. There are thirty in the navy. They are all of the same size, provided with screws, and carry a 100-pounder pivot gun at the bow.]

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT BARCELONA.

BARCELONA, July 23.—The remains of Gen. Cabrinetz, who was killed in the engagement near Ripoll, between the Republicans and Carlists, will be brought to this city.

Fearing disturbances in consequence of the issue of the proclamation of independence, many of the respectable inhabitants are leaving the city.

A Colonel of the Civil Guards here has deserted and joined the Carlists.

THE CARLIST FORCE IN SPAIN.

BAYONNE, July 23.—The Carlists claim that their effective force in Spain now numbers 30,000 men.

They have disembarked a large quantity of arms and ammunition from England at Requieto.

FRANCE.

RETIREMENT OF A PORTION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

PARIS, July 23.—It is officially announced to-day that the fortified town of Mezières, capital of the Department of the Ardennes, and the town of Charleville, on the opposite side of the River Meuse, in the same department, were evacuated last night by the German forces which have occupied them since the conclusion of the war. The staff of Gen. Manteuffel, the commander of the Army of Occupation, will remain at Nancy for a short time. After its departure from that city, the Verdun district will be the only French territory occupied by German troops.

ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TOWARD SPAIN.

PARIS, July 23.—The Carlists have made a formal demand of France for the recognition of their rights as belligerents. The French Government has refused, and declares that it will remain perfectly neutral. In accordance with this policy, it has forbidden the Spanish Republicans from sending succor to Puycerda by way of Port Vendres, a French town on the Mediterranean.

EXCITED DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY—A TUMULTUOUS SITTING.

VERSAILLES, July 23.—The Assembly this afternoon, after a most excited and tumultuous debate, adopted the bill empowering the Permanent Committee, which sits during the recess, to prosecute insulters of the Assembly. M. Ernoul, in the course of a vigorous speech, denounced dictatorships as the daughters of license, and declared that tyrannical republics were sure to beget Cæsars.

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, July 23.—The officers of the United States steamer Congress, which arrived in the Clyde on Friday last, were entertained yesterday by the Provost of Glasgow.

THE WEATHER.

LONDON, July 23.—The weather here continues very hot. At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer stood at 85°. A severe thunder-storm, accompanied by sharp lightning, swept over Lancashire yesterday. The crops were damaged in various localities, and several persons were struck by lightning and killed.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPEROR TO VISIT ST. PETERSBURG.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Emperor of Austria will go to St. Petersburg in the Autumn. The visit is regarded by the Press as of deep political significance.

ITALY.

AFFAIRS IN ROME—THE CURE OF SANTA CRUZ—THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY COMMISSION.

ROME, July 23.—A consistory will be held next Friday for the nomination of Bishops.

The Cardinals here have had instructions from the Vatican not to receive the Curé of Santa Cruz on his arrival in this city.

The commission for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property opened its session here to-day.

CUBA.

SKIRMISHES WITH THE INSURGENTS—A BATTLE EXPECTED.

HAVANA, July 23.—Spanish dispatches from Santiago de Cuba report several small engagements with the insurgents near Zarzol Jusaro, but do not confirm the previous telegram, which announced a heavy battle. They show, however, that the insurgents are concentrating their forces near Puerto Principe, and news of a general engagement may arrive at any moment.

SEVERE DROUTH IN ST. THOMAS.

HAVANA, July 23.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 16th instant, report a severe drouth in the island. Even drinking water was scarce.

PORTO RICO.

A MONETARY CRISIS.

SAN JUAN, July 14.—A monetary crisis prevails all over the island. Several failures have already occurred, and others are feared.

WASHINGTON.

INCREASED VIGILANCE RECOMMENDED IN THE COLLECTION OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—A REPORT FROM NEW-ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will soon forward to all collectors of internal revenue a circular designed to facilitate the collection of special taxes, and to make better provision for the collection of the fifty percentage penalty. The circular also recommends increased vigilance regarding the collection of tax upon distilled spirits. Attention is also called to the fact that there have been irregular returns of bank taxes. Collectors are directed to carefully scrutinize the recent returns, and in cases where the assessments have been insufficient to cause the assessment to be reopened.

A special agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who has just completed the tour of New-England, makes an extensive report of his trip to Commissioner Douglass. He states that all the collectors in New-England represent that the new system is working finely, and that the collections are greater in amount than ever before.

A CHANGE OF NAME WANTED.

Some of the real estate operators of Georgetown have inaugurated a movement to change the name of that city to West Washington, in the belief that such a change would result in meterial advantage.

DR. MARY WALKER.

It is stated that Gen. Spinner has at last determined to champion the cause of Mrs. Dr. Walker, and that if Secretary Richardson can find no position, Gen. Spinner himself will endeavor to furnish her official employment.

BLACQUE BEY.

Blacque Bey, long the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps here, upon the arrival of his successor, will take up his residence at Constantinople, expecting to permanently retire from the diplomatic service.

DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A decision made by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day instructs collectors of customs that from the proceeds of forfeitures of more than $500 there is to be collected and credited to account current a sum equal to the amount of duties regular and penal remaining unpaid.

THE PAYMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

There is good authority for the statement that the question of commission for the investment of the Geneva award in the new bonds has never been raised at the Treasury, and the Treasury officials have no information that any commission is claimed. It is certain that our Government has lost, and will lose, no interest upon the amount of the award. No offer has yet been made to pay the award. Whenever that payment is made the entire amount will the same day be invested in the securities selected by Congress, so that, under no circumstances, can the United States Government lose a cent of interest. That payment will be made at the State Department, and through the State Department to the Treasury, Sept. 13.

THE SPANISH CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

A dispatch has been received at the State Department from Gen. Sickles, our Minister at Madrid, in which it is stated that representations have been received from numerous Spanish Consuls, and from other sources, to the effect that the time named in the decree promulgated by the Spanish Government, which was published in the United States July 12, of additional customs regulations for the Peninsula, is inadequate, and the Spanish Government has therefore extended the time until Oct. 30.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CIVIL WAR IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION—ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

The following official dispatches have been forwarded to the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES LEGATION, MONTEVIDEO, May 10.

Capt. O. C. Badger, commanding the United States steamship Ticonderoga:

SIR: Recently reliable information has reached this Legation that civil war has broken out in the Argentine State of Entre Rios, and is likely soon to manifest itself in Corrientes and Santa Fé, and that an armed revolt has arisen in Paraguay. As the theatre of this commotion is along the borders of the Parana and Paraguay Rivers, the undersigned gives it as his judgment that as soon as the United States steamer Wasp is in fit condition, it would be well that this ship should make a trip as high as Asuncion. As a provision against any contingencies of danger that might arise to the persons or property of citizens of the United States, a naval vessel should show itself in the ports of the Parana and the Paraguay. The last of June or first of July would be sufficiently early for the Wasp to leave Montevideo, if she should be in readiness no sooner. She would need to be absent from this port not exceeding five or six weeks.

(Signed,) JNO. L. STEVENS.

THE LUMPO LAND CLAIM.

In the case of the Lumpo private land claim in Santa Barbara County, California, the Secretary of the Interior, upon the opinion of Assistant Attorney General Smith, has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and has directed that new surveys be made of the Lumpo, Mission, Vieja and Salsipuedes Ranches. The decision of the Commissioner, it will be remembered, was adverse to these grants, but the action of the Secretary awards all points involved in the contests to the Lumpo claimants.

THE NEW TRADE DOLLAR.

A dispatch to the Treasury Department, from Superintendent Hetrich, of the Carson Mint, dated Carson, Nev., July 22, states that the dies for the new trade dollar were received on the 21st inst., and that four melts had been coined on the 22d.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Balances in the Treasury: Currency, $8,246,161; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,135,000; coin, $79,953,247, including coin certificates, $43,398,800; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PARDON REFUSED.

The Attorney General has refused to recommend a pardon in the case of James Pickett, of Idaho, sentenced to be hanged in that Territory on Thursday. In August, 1872 Pickett dealt a blow with a miner's pick on the skull of an Indian woman, killing her almost instantly. He was arraigned and tried by the Civil Court of Idaho and sentenced to death, it being the first case in which a white man had been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of an Indian.

DROWNING OF A WEST POINT CADET.

A telegram from the Commandant at the West Point Military Academy was received at the War Department to-day, announcing that Cadet Israel W. Pennis, of the Third Class, was drowned last evening, while bathing. The body has been recovered. Cadet Pennis was a native of Illinois, and represented the Fifteenth Congressional District in that State at the Academy.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English squadron, consisting of the Pyiades and Dart, are in port. The Rocket has sailed for home. The French gun-boat Pique was here a day or two, but has gone up the river. The Italian corvette Vittore Pisani has arrived here, sixty days from Auckland, bound home from China.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. F. A. Miller, and Ensigns C. S. Richman and Edward M. Hughes, are ordered to special duty at New-Orleans, La.; Mate Harry Selby, to the receiving-ship Potomac, at Philadelphia; Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, to the Tallapoosa; Second Assistant Engineer F. C. Burchard has been detached from the Tallapoosa and placed on waiting orders.

ARRIVAL OF THE TIGRESS AT ST. JOHNS.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department this morning:

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 23.

Secretary Robeson, Washington, D. C.:

Arrived this morning. All well. Will sail Saturday morning.

JAMES A. GREER.

CIVIL WAR IN ENTRE RIOS.

The following is a report from Commander Mahan, of the Wasp, dated off Montevideo, June 14, addressed to Admiral Taylor, commanding the naval forces in the South Atlantic Station:

The revolution in Entre Rios still continues, but without any incident of importance. The reported capture of Parana early in the month proves to have been false. The Argentine War Minister, Señor Gariza, is in that city. His published reports show no decisive fighting. It is said in this morning's papers that Jordan has ordered all males in Entre Rios between fifteen and seventy to be enrolled. The estates of those who do not report are to be confiscated. The journals estimate 18,000 to be in arms on one side or the other. It is asserted from Argentine sources that the Jordanites receive encouragement and assistance from Brazil. The only thing that seems to affect foreigners is a published proclamation of Jordan that he will shoot any foreigner captured fighting against him. It appears, also, that some of his men boarded a Dutch bark, and took from her two iron carronades.

MEXICO.

A BAND OF REVOLUTIONISTS SUPPRESSED—CAPTURE OF THE NOTORIOUS LOZADA.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, July 23.—An official telegram from Gen. Ceballos to the military commander of this city, dated at Tepic, the 17th inst., announces the complete defeat of the revolutionists in the State of Jalisco, and the capture of their leader, the famous chieftain Lozada, who has for the last fifteen years refused to submit to the authority of the Federal Government, and who has headed a band of malcontents in armed hostility nearly all that time.

SAN DOMINGO.

ANOTHER RISING—THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS DEFEATED.

PUERTO PLATTE, July 9.—The whole country is in a state of ferment. Communication between this place and Santiago is interrupted. A rising is reported in the interior. Gen. Altamira, the revolutionary chief, is said to be making head against the Government troops.

CAPE HAYTIEN, July 10.—Information has been received here that the insurgents in the north of San Domingo had an engagement with the troops of President Baez, and that the latter were totally routed.

The Chambers opened at Port-au-Prince on the 7th inst.

A recent conflagration at Gonaives destroyed much property.

THE RAILROAD ROBBERY.

THE ROBBERS PUSHING FOR MISSOURI—A HOT PURSUIT ORGANIZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 23.—The train robbers are evidently pushing toward Missouri. On Monday evening ten men were seen eight miles from the wreck, riding rapidly southward. Near midnight they seem to have crossed the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. On Tuesday morning six men on jaded horses were seen about ten miles south of Creston, in Clarke County, the terminus of a branch of the Burlington and Missouri Road that runs into Missouri.

The Sheriff of Polk County has a force of twenty-five men on the Missouri border, and others from counties west have started in pursuit. There is much confidence among railroad men that the pursuers are south of the robbers, who are very generally believed to be bound for Mercer County, Missouri, on the border. This county has long had the reputation of being a rendezvous for guerrillas and thieves, and was conspicuously rebel throughout the war. Unless it is greatly belied, it sorely needs cleaning out. It is thought that the Wells, Fargo & Co. bag had some $5,000 in currency in it. A dispatch has been sent asking for a description of the money. The body of the dead engineer, Rafferty, was to-day taken hence to Clinton, on the Mississippi River, his father's home, for interment.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day, were $282,206.

J. Wesley Hill, the well-known actor, died at St Louis, Tuesday, of abcess of the liver.

At Natick, on Tuesday, Josiah Bigelow, aged eighty years, committed suicide by shooting.

The customs receipts throughout the United States for the week ending July 6 were $1,500,000.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment left Baltimore last night, for Cape May, where they will encamp for ten days.

Gov. Dix yesterday signed the last bill approved by him and passed by the Legislature. He has signed 871 bills in all.

William Mulcahey, employed on the new Capitol at Albany was fatally injured yesterday by the falling of the boom of a derrick.

Thirty-three young men have been admitted to the Freshman Class of Bates College, Maine. The next examination of candidates will occur Aug. 20.

Three boys were sent to Paterson jail, N. J., yesterday morning, for running a freight-car off a switch upon the main track of the Erie Railway, a few days ago.

Two injunctions have been applied for restraining the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company from constructing a bridge or obstructing the river near North La Crosse.

In San Francisco, yesterday morning, Charles Bellew shot and mortally wounded Spoon Sanford, at the house of the former, in Howard-street. The quarrel grew out of jealousy of Sanford's attentions to Bellew's wife.

The body of a man supposed to be E. W. Libby, an engraver at No. 3 Bromfield-street, Boston, was found yesterday among the rocks at Nahant, partially in water. A note with an empty vial found in his pocket indicates suicide.

The Kansas stallion, Smuggler, is stated to have trotted a mile over the Olathe Course, Kansas, Tuesday, in 2:19¾. This horse was broken to trot less than a year ago, and has been in training but six months.

A difficulty occurred on Monday, at Concord, Ky., between R. W. Strienlett and William King, contractors on the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad. Strienlett fired two or three times, when King turned and fired, instantly killing Strienlett.

THE DEVASTATION.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST WAR-SHIP.

THE ORIGINAL DESIGN AND THE PRESENT VESSEL—A FLOATING FORTRESS DESCRIBED.

We have reason to believe that the question of the capability of the new British war-ship Devastation to make ocean voyages will shortly be put to the test by a trip across the Atlantic. Hitherto her movements have been chiefly confined to quiet water near the coast, and it is known that the British Admiralty is rather shy of trusting her to the rude embraces of Atlantic rollers. The sea-going qualities of the ship have given rise to a good deal of hot controversy among naval architects and seamen; and the account of the ship, which we now present, is written by an able member of the former class, who has a close personal acquaintance with the subject. In the recent muster of the British fleet none of the vessels attracted so much attention as the Devastation turret-monitor, or, as she is familiarly called by sailors, the "Ugly Duckling," or "Flat-iron." This is regarded by the British Admiralty as the type of the war-ship of the future. That she is a formidable engine of coast defense cannot be doubted. Although, at first sight, she looks slighter and smaller than many of the other men-of-war, she could, with her tremendous ordnance and armor, challenge all the rest to combat single-handed. She is, in fact, a battery of unparalleled power; but the question is whether she is a sea-going battery; whether she can be trusted on the ocean, or whether she is to be regarded as fit only for purposes of coast defense. The Devastation was designed by Mr. Reed, the late Constructor of the British Navy, in the early part of 1869. One of the principal features in which this type of ship differed from Capt. Cowper Coles' Captain was that it was to have neither masts nor sails. It was intended to surpass everything then afloat, both as regards offense and defense, and was—so the official report set forth—"to be considered not so much as a cruiser, for the ordinary protection of commerce, as an engine of offense, capable of being sent to the Baltic or Mediterranean, across the Atlantic, to the West Indies, or to the Cape of Good Hope."

THE ORIGINAL DESIGN.

We shall now describe the Devastation as she was originally designed, and as she was being proceeded with at the Royal Dock-yard, Portsmouth. She was 285 feet long from stem to rudder-post, and about 310 feet over all, the additional length being made up by the stern, to a depth of some few feet below the water, extending aft beyond the rudder, as in the American monitors, so as to afford protection to the rudder against injury by being rammed; also, by the stem below water and the bow adjacent being so shaped as to form a most formidable ram, advancing some 12 feet in the water. The extra breadth, including armor, backing, &c., (which was partly supported on a shelf secured to the ship's side, and partly built into the side,) was 62 feet 3 inches. Her draught of water was to have been 25 feet 9 inches forward and 26 feet 6 inches aft, and her total weight 9,060 tons. Her armament consisted of four twenty-five ton rifled guns, the heaviest of the kind constructed in England up to this time; these were mounted 14 feet above the water line, in two revolving turrets, and were capable of being brought, by steam power, to bear on any point of the horizon. The upper deck was about parallel to the water line, and 4 feet 6 inches above it, except forward, where its height was increased to 9 feet 3 inches, forming a kind of forecastle for a height extending as far aft as the foremost turret. The sides were protected by 12-inch armor, backed by 18 inches of teak, with a further thickness of 1½-inch plating, and the framing of the ship, the whole extending from the upper edge of deck to 5 feet below the water line, except right forward in wake of the forecastle, where it dropped down to 6 inches above the water line, this height corresponding with a water-tight deck protected by 3-inch armor. Thus the forecastle was left unprotected by armor. The turrets were protected by 12 and 14 inch armor, backed by 15 and 17 inches of oak backing, the upper limit being carried in the vicinity of the port holes. The bases of the turrets were protected by what is called a breastwork-unarmored shield, built on the deck, 6 feet high, forming a kind of elongated, oval-shaped ring, inclosing the bases of the two turrets in its two ends. The armor on this breastwork was 12 inches thick opposite the turrets, and 10 inches elsewhere. The top of the breastwork, which, at its widest part, was about 50 feet across, was decked in, so that, although the ship could only be said to have a freeboard of 4 feet 6 inches, a considerable portion of her length and breadth would be 11 feet 3 inches out of water, besides the unarmored forecastle, which was 9 feet 3 inches out of water. The principal hatchways to the hold, the funnels, the ventilating shafts, the steering-gear, &c., were led up by a water-tight casing through the top of the breastwork to a light deck, 25 feet above the surface of the water, called a flying deck, which extended to a width of some 30 feet along the centre of the ship over the space between the turrets, and lapping some few feet over the edge of each. On this flying deck the boats were to be stowed, and the officers and crew were to take refuge from the upper deck during bad weather. With regard to the hull of the vessel, it was on the double-bottom principle, having an inner skin removed some few feet from the outer, and the space between the two being divided into a number of small chambers, so that any local injury to the outer skin would only result in the filling of one or more of these small chambers, and would not otherwise injure the vessel. The hold of the vessel also was divided into a number of compartments by transverse bulkheads, so that in the case of a torpedo, for instance, making a clean breach through both bottoms into the vessel, she would still have considerable chance of escape from being able to confine the water to the particular compartment or compartments in which the breach might be made. The ship was to be propelled by two screws, one under each counter, each screw driven by separate engines, so that she might be propelled, if necessary, by a single screw, by which the chance of a break-down was considerably reduced. The total indicated horse power which was to have been developed by both pairs of engines was 5,600, and with 1,700 tons of coal which it was intended the vessel should carry, it was estimated she could keep the sea with moderate consumption of fuel five or six weeks, or could travel 4,320 knots at a speed of ten knots per hour, or 2,880 knots at a speed of twelve knots per hour. The estimated extreme speed at which she would go was twelve and a half knots.

NEW PLANS.

Such was the design of the Devastation in 1869, and as such, toward the close of 1870, she was rapidly approaching completion, when her rival, the Captain capsized, and created a panic. The completion of the Devastation was immediately stopped, and a committee, with Lord Dufferin at its head, was appointed to examine into her design, together with the designs of the other iron-clads then building. This committee reported favorably of the safety of the Devastation, and the building of the ship was resumed, with some changes in her design. A superstructure was erected along each side of the breastwork, in order, as far as it extended, to give the ship greater freeboard, and was effected by carrying the ship's side up above the upper deck with light plating as high as the top of the breastwork, and extending the deck on the top of the breastwork to meet it. The structure extends abaft the after extremity of the breastwork some thirty-five feet, and then turns across the ship in a curve, forming a recess in the middle. The effect of the structure on the ship's safety is such that, while without it, the angle of heel at which she would become unsafe and cease to exert any force to right herself would be forty-three and a half degrees, with it this does not occur till an angle of fifty-five and a half degrees is reached. Moreover, this superstructure nearly doubles the amount of her power to resist being upset—*i. e.*, it requires nearly double as much work to upset her with the superstructure as it would have required had she been completed without it.

THE SHIP'S ARMAMENT.

The ship's armament was increased from four twenty-five-ton guns to four thirty-five-ton guns. Transverse bulk-heads, carrying armor six inches thick, were introduced both before and abaft the space occupied by the magazines and engines; the upper-deck plating was increased in thickness to three inches, and the plating on the breastwork deck to two inches; a mast and derrick were added for hoisting the boats in and out; and a pilot-tower, a rectangular tower extending from the top of the breastwork deck to some five or six feet above the flying deck, and protected by twelve-inch armor, has been added in place of conning-hoods, previously arranged. It is from this pilot-tower the officers will work the ship in time of action, and it is fitted with every arrangement necessary for the purpose. Other minor alterations were made, but those described are the chief. In carrying out these changes it was found necessary, in order to retain the ship at a desirable draught and trim, to reduce the coal carried by the considerable amount of 350 tons, *i. e.*, from 1,700 to 1,350 tons. This, however, appears to have been done somewhat in view of the fact that every care had been taken in perfecting the engines, and it was, therefore, expected their performance would be much superior to what was at first intended, and so, indeed, it turned out.

TRIAL TRIPS.

With these deviations from the original design the Devastation was completed, and was placed in commission the 7th of January, 1873. Her draught of water, when complete for sea, is 26 feet 3 inches forward, and 27 feet 1 inch aft, and her total weight 9,300 tons. She carries 330 officers and men, with provisions for from six to seven weeks. The results of the measured mile trial show that as an upper limit of speed she can be driven at 13.84 knots, which is just sixteen statute miles per hour, and that her engines are capable of developing 6,630 indicated horse power. The six hours' trial (continuous steaming) shows that with the coal she carries she can steam 4,700 knots at ten knots per hour, or 3,000 knots at twelve knots per hour. Thus we see that, on the whole, the performance of the ship generally, as completed, is superior to the original design.

STEERING ARRANGEMENTS.

The ship may be steered from the fore end of the flying deck, from the pilot-tower, or from the lower deck—in each case by steam power. With regard to the rapidity with which she can turn, her course can be completely reversed, when going ahead full speed, in two minutes two seconds, thus giving her an amount of handiness excelled by no other ship of her class. The engines which turn the turrets are below on the lower deck, but the valves are worked by a lever in the turret, so that the turning power is completely under the command of the officer in charge of the turret, who, standing on a platform at the rear of the guns with his head through a hole protected by a shield in the top of the turret, is able, by a sighting arrangement along the top of the turret, to bring the ponderous 35-ton guns to bear on any point with the utmost precision. The gun-carriages and slides, and machinery in connection, appear somewhat complicated, but this might naturally be expected to be the case, where the weights to be manipulated thus speedily are so enormous. The shot and shell of the 35-ton guns are 12 inches in diameter. At 1,000 yards range the solid shot, which weigh 700 pounds, are capable of penetrating armor fourteen inches thick.

SIGHTS ABOARD.

In order to get a proper idea of the dimensions of the ship, we must go on board and see how large a portion of her extends below water in comparison with that above. The deck over breastwork is clear of fittings of every kind, except right forward on the forecastle deck, where the anchors are stowed, with the necessary arrangements for working them, but these are kept well down out of the line of fire of the guns; the hand-rails, also, which run round the edge of the deck, consisting of light stanchions carrying chains, are capable of being turned down over the side when clearing for action. After passing round the flying deck and breastwork deck, the visitor is shown into the breastwork. This may be described as the fighting chamber, as is suggested by the shot and shell, and gunnery implements of all kinds arranged round the sides. The whole of the work in connection with the fighting of the guns is performed here, but the power in almost every case is supplied by machinery below. The turrets open at their bases into the breastwork, as has already been described. The extensive magazines below are in communication with the breastwork by trunks and hatchways, which open up close by the turrets. Passing on to the lower deck one is struck by the numerous engines and arrangements of machinery of all kinds distributed along it, more especially along that part occupied overhead by the breastwork. The most conspicuous are the capstan-engine, the turret-engines, with their massive gearing arrangements; the fan-engines, and the steering-engines. There are twenty-three engines in all distributed over the ship, and a large proportion of them are on the lower deck. Passing along the deck we have, at short intervals, to pass through the sliding-doors of the water-tight bulk-heads. In time of action these would be shut, dividing the whole ship below the upper deck into a number of compartments, as already pointed out. Water-tight coal-bunkers also extend along for a considerable length on each side, and down to the floor of the ship, so that injury to the side, even going beyond the inner bottom, might be confined to one or more of these coal-bunkers without extending to the whole compartment. Below the lower deck are the store-rooms, engine, and boiler-rooms, magazines, &c. After passing aft and seeing the officers' cabins and ward-room, which are on this deck, the visitor ascends through a small hatchway in the armored deck, which opens outside of the breastwork, into the superstructure, at which he experiences a sort of relief at being from under the protection of so much iron.

THE QUARTERS BELOW.

No doubt this feeling is prompted by the fact that he now passes into a certain amount of daylight, whereas up to this time he has had to trust entirely to artificial light, of which, however, there is no lack. There is only one part of the lower deck at which daylight can struggle down, and this is in the ward-room, through a circular skylight about two feet in diameter, protected by armor. This was the only daylight provided for the officers in their living apartment, in the ship as originally designed, so that the convenience and comfort, and probably health provided by the superstructure is very considerable—without it, for a mouthful of fresh air when at sea, or air not churned by passing through one of the five powerful fans which ventilate the ship, it would be necessary to make a journey to the flying deck. The superstructure provides the captain's cabin accommodation on the starboard side, and a spacious saloon for the officers on the port side, also a sick-bay, &c. The fore end of the superstructure opens into the forecastle, a very commodious apartment; this and the breastwork form the men's messing and sleeping quarters. Of course in time of action the forecastle and the superstructure would be deserted—given over to the enemy's shot and shell—in which case the officers would be reduced to the accommodation provided for them originally on the lower deck, the men also would be quartered on the lower deck forward.

THE CREW.

One would expect, judging from the outside appearance of the Devastation, to find the accommodation of her crew somewhat limited; that this is not the case is explained to some extent by the smallness of the number of persons, 330 in all, to be provided for. This is a smaller crew than is carried by any other British sea-going vessel of the same size, and its smallness is owing to the absence of masts and sails. The whole of the working of the ship is done by steam-power, so that the crew may be considered as consisting of fighting men and engineers and stokers. The latter element, including a number of mechanics of various kinds, form nearly one-half of the entire crew; the remainder is made up about equally of Royal Marines and able seamen, together with some eighteen commissioned officers.

OCEAN-GOING QUALITIES.

But little information as to the ocean-going qualities of the vessel has been gained up to the present time. The few short cruises, however, she has made in the Channel and off the coast of Ireland—beside affording opportunity for exercising the officers and men in the manœuvring of the vessel, and the working of the guns and turrets—have served to test many points of interest connected with the design, such, for instance, as the action of the wave carried by the bow when going at high speed, the ventilating arrangements, the lighting arrangements, and other points.

THE BOW WAVE.

The importance of the bow-wave question will be appreciated when we state that going at full speed, even under the most favorable circumstances of wind and sea, she carries a wave on her bow, which rises in front of her higher than the upper surface of the low forecastle deck, and repeatedly washes inboard, flooding the whole of this part as far back as the breastwork and superstructure, making it necessary to batten down the forecastle hatchways and make all water-tight. This being the case in smooth water, what happens at sea in rough weather will be readily understood. Among comparatively small waves—up to about 150 feet long and 8 feet high—the vessel, (as might be expected, considering her length, and size, and deepness of her hull below water,) so far as rolling is concerned, even though placed broadside on to the waves, is scarcely affected, seldom rolling more than a degree. Going head to sea, however, under these circumstances, with anything like full speed—the bow rising but little and not rising quick enough, takes everything inboard—the forecastle is constantly awash, the waves break on the deck, and sweeping aft mount the breastwork, and dash against the foremost turret.

ROUGH WEATHER ENCOUNTERED.

The most trying weather she has yet encountered was on the night of the 26th of May, off the south coast of Ireland. There was a good stiff breeze blowing, but not a gale; the waves were about 300 feet long and fifteen feet high, being doubtlessly the effect of a gale some distance off in the Atlantic. The vessel was placed in every position for the sea to act on her; first broadside on to the wind and sea, in which position she remained for about an hour, going slowly ahead; next she was made to go head to sea, at between seven and eight knots; and, finally, to go at this speed before the wind. The behavior of the ship was accurately observed and recorded by Mr. W. Froude, F. R. S., who has for several years been engaged on investigations in connection with the behavior of ships, and who had with him some very elaborate automatic instruments for the purpose. The behavior of the ship throughout was unexceptionally good. The greatest roll, when broadside on to the sea, was only through an arc of 14° from port to starboard; the heel to windward being 6°, and that to leeward 8°, the difference (2°) representing the effect of the wind. When going head to sea, the angle pitched through was rather large, at one time reaching 7½°. The night was very fine and starlight, and the sea was unusually phosphorescent. It was a magnificent sight, standing on the flying deck, to watch the bow split a huge wave, forcing it up on either side into long ridges of sparkling foam, which broke over in illuminated cataracts on the forecastle deck, and rushing aft in a mighty boiling stream, even reached in some cases the top of the foremost turret. Considerable seas were shipped on two or three occasions; one, in particular, seemed larger than the rest. It appeared to break in on her while she was in the act of plunging from the effect of a wave just passed, and for an instant completely buried the forecastle in its side. She immediately rose, however, upon it, discharging the water from her deck with great power. Judging from the behavior of the vessel on this occasion, we believe she will, when subject to a much severer test, prove herself to be an unusually good sea boat. Nothing in the nature of a green sea can pass further aft than the fore turret; its force is in the first place very largely expended against the superstructure and breastwork, and then passing on to the turret is divided into two, the greater portion of it glancing off overboard, and the remainder which gets by the turret is so small and broken that it soon expends itself along the deck. This, together with the great buoyancy possessed by the bow, removes any doubt as to the possibility of her being swamped, when going head to sea. When rolling broadside on to the sea she was extremely easy and regular in her movements, showing none of that tardiness to return from a lee roll evinced by some iron-clads; the more deeply she rolled (though her rolling at no time could properly be termed deep) the more speedily was the return roll performed; showing that a very small proportion of her large reserve of righting power was really called into play. Her deck was dry except on the low portion right aft, and here the top of a wave occasionally broke. When going slowly ahead before the wind and sea, the waves did not break over on the after part of the upper deck, as had been expected; the reason of this appeared to be that while thus proceeding the waves were lengthened out relatively to the ship, and acted on her in the same way that much longer waves would have done, giving her time, so to speak, to adjust herself to their slope. This also explains the somewhat curious fact that under these circumstances she rolled almost as much as when placed broadside on to the sea—the waves acted on her in the same way that much longer ones would have acted if she had been at rest, and were, therefore, better able to make her roll; and though their individual effect upon her could only have been small, yet their cumulative effect was, as we have said, almost as great as when rolling with the wind and sea abeam. The motion of the vessel below decks was felt less than in most vessels, on account of the great uniformity of the motion. There was none of that unpleasant heaving motion common to smaller vessels, which was, no doubt, due to the large volume of the hull under water, extending so far below the surface disturbance.

VENTILATION AT SEA.

The lighting and ventilating arrangements, when battened down at sea, though not bad, cannot be considered perfect. The light below the upper deck, as we have already pointed out, is, with the exception of that afforded by the protected sky-light over the ward-room, necessarily artificial. It is supplied by large lamps arranged at short distances apart. They are somewhat defective on account of the imperfect reflectors used. The important and difficult problem of the ventilation has received much attention in this ship. The fresh air is taken into the ship down two large shafts, which open out above the flying deck, and is forced into every part of the vessel by five powerful fans. The arrangement on the whole, works extremely well. The engine and boiler-rooms are beautifully ventilated, as well as other parts of the vessel generally, but there are parts where, after the vessel has been battened down some time, there is an undeniable closeness. This may, however, be readily remedied.

RESULTS ATTAINED.

The sea trial of the ship, so far as it has been at present conducted, promises well. Very little, however, has yet been learned as to her behavior in what may be properly called heavy weather. Certainly not sufficient to establish for her a character as an ocean cruiser. This is yet to come, and we understand will be proceeded with, now that the Shah's reception is over, as soon as the few minor defects which have shown themselves are made good. The result of this part of the ship's trial is looked forward to with considerable interest, as doubtless providing very valuable and interesting information as to the sea-going qualities of this entirely new class of vessel.

THE LATE S. J. JONES.

The value of the estate of Mr. Samuel J. Jones, recently murdered at South Oyster Bay, has at last been definitely ascertained. Mr. Whitmore, one of the jurors impaneled by Coroner Baylis, has been engaged in making an inventory of the murdered man's estate, and has ascertained that the amount possessed by him in bonds, as enumerated on the first day of the inquest, was about $8,000. He also possessed some stock of the Long Island Bank, of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and of the Union Ferry Company—amounting in the aggregate to about $14,000. Of the bonds taken possession of by the Coroner at the first day's inquest, but now in possession of the administrators, upward of $2,000, it appears, belonged to other parties, and were held in trust for them by Mr. Jones. All his property, real and personal, therefore, only amounts to about $20,000—a sum much less than he was generally supposed to be possessed of.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Six sanitary inspectors, appointed by special resolution of the Board of Health on Tuesday, reported to Dr. Day, the City Sanitary Superintendent, at Central Office, yesterday. With Dr. Janes, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Day conducted the inspectors through that portion of the City bounded by Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, between Eleventh-avenue and the river, which embraces almost all the bone-boiling, fat-melting, and rendering establishments complained of as being detrimental to the public health. After inspecting all these places Dr. Day assigned each inspector a district over which to have control. The object of appointing the inspectors is for the purpose of obtaining evidence on which to arrest and indict all proprietors of establishments of the kind carried on in violation of the Sanitary law. One of the inspectors will be constantly stationed on the boat of the New-York Rendering Company, and will keep a sharp watch over that concern.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

AN INDIAN RESERVATION.

From a Special Correspondent.

WHITE EARTH, CHIPPEWA AGENCY, MINN., }
SATURDAY, July 12, 1873. }

I had a special desire on this journey to the North-west to see how the Government was dealing with the great problem of reforming and elevating the Indians. The science, if I may so call it, of dealing with the poor, ignorant, and depressed, cannot be essentially different, as applied to red man or white man, and it would be interesting to note how work among the wild "Arabs of the plain" as carried on by Government agents toward a subject race, contrasted with work for "the little Arabs of cities" under voluntary agencies. With this object, I stopped on the North Pacific about 200 miles from its commencement, at a little "one-horse" station, and finding a vehicle, struck off over the prairie for the White Earth, Chippewa Reserve, some twenty-five miles north. It was 7 o'clock, or about an hour from sunset, and the western sky was beginning to take on those grand and gorgeous cloud effects which seem peculiar to these northern regions. Far away on the prairie, a single mass of black cloud, edged with crimson and gold, was rising from the horizon, lightened up so incessantly by lightning that it seemed to shine in every part with electricity. The drive was one of the most exhilarating I ever took. We had two little black horses, which seemed to spurn the ground. The road was a smooth black track through the rich prairie. The surface of the country was gently rolling, and we fairly flew over the easy trails, until a slope brought to us some wet ground, where more care was necessary. The view was charming—as far as the eye could reach, a rolling country of what seemed green crops, with innumerable lakes and knolls, crowned by clumps of oaks. It was impossible to believe it wild land with native grasses. The trees themselves seemed grouped by art. The most brilliant wild flowers covered the prairie—among them a crimson lily, a pink floss, the blue lupine, and others—with immense numbers of wild roses. The peculiar feature was the glimmer of countless little sheets of water. These were covered with game, ducks—the large mallard, the little rood duck, and other varieties—breeding, the plover, and in the grass lurked flocks of grouse. My guide had seen five deer the day before in the brush. The soil was evidently astonishingly rich. Our road turned up at least two feet of rich black muck. Lime-rock lay beneath it and impregnated it. In one place a settler had opened a lime-kiln himself. Only a short distance from the road lay good, hard timber. I asked my companion the price of good land, "Two and a half," he answered; "I could have got 160 acres easy, for you see I was in the service over four year." "Well, why did'nt you?" "Wall, you see I'm from Montany, and I like the Winters there better. This is a fine climate, but it's too durned cold in Winter—I've seen the mercury friz—forty and fifty degrees ain't nothing." I asked about the English colony at Hawley. "Wall, they're a kind of discontented lot anyhow, and some of 'em is quillfolk and attorneys and sich like, and they thought they was comin' to an English farm where ye reap by steam, and then to be sot down in a big prairie, away from any timber in the midst of snow, (it was April you see,) with lumber dearer than it was in England; they did think it a kind of durned *skull-doggery* anyhow. But they likes it better now, I believe."

I asked about the farming. "I tell you, there's nothin' like this I ever see. The gardings, they come right up afore ye know it; and the crops—why I can ai-verage thirty-five bushels of wheat right along, and git over $1 for it right at Oak Lake Station, and I s'pose it'll pay at 50 cents. That's farming! It's a healthy country, too—no shakes here—but it is durned cold!" We passed occasional farms, but not much cultivation. The land seemed mainly a sort of wild farm, waiting the first occupant at $2 50 an acre, or less. The wild grass makes excellent hay, so that the settler does not need to sow grass-seed, and only has to mow the prairie.

As we whirled along, the grand thunder-cloud at the west and north began slowly to move toward us, announcing its approach by the incessant lightning and the low rumble of distant thunder. Gradually it grew pitch dark, but the unceasing lightning showed the road as if by artificial light, and the team proved as careful and sure-footed as they had been quick. The roar of the wild prairie storm increased, and occasionally a bolt would strike not far from us. Trees were twisted off by the blast. The rain began to pour in torrents, but still we found our way over swampy gulleys and little bridges, and among the oak-covered knolls, by the light of the incessant lightning; and by 10 we were at the gate of the Indian Agency for the Chippewas at the White Earth Reserve, and well drenched and ready for the hospitable welcome given us.

THE WHITE EARTH RESERVATION.

Northern Minnesota is remarkable for beautiful little oak openings amid small lakes—a region varied by continual gentle knolls which seem planted with oaks and lindens, and affording glimpses of sparkling bits of water through the trees. A very little labor would make the whole seem like a park. No prettier scene of this kind can be found than "White Earth;" why it bears this name, however, I cannot understand, as its great characteristic is its black, sticky soil.

The centre of the settlement is a large, neatly-constructed school building, with boarding-houses adjoining, placed on a knoll which looks over a beautiful landscape. In front is a rich potato patch and garden, cultivated by the scholars, and far away to the west rolls the green prairie, with the bright gleams of lakes, and near by gay with brilliant wild flowers. On the other sides, scattered about among the trees, are the various buildings of the agency—the little log house—soon to be framed—of the agent, the frame house of the carpenter, the shanty of the interpreter, the stores, a building for a future hotel, the Government stables, the "Industrial Home," the church, and the little houses, far and wide, of the Indians. The reservation is some thirty-six miles square, and these log-houses are well scattered, each sheltered in its own clump of trees, and with a bit of garden or potato-patch around it. The Indian habit is to have the wigwam, or shanty, under trees, and gradually to cut away the oaks as fire-wood is wanted and more ground needed for planting. The houses looked very picturesque. On closer examination, they all seemed comfortable. They are built of square-hewn logs, filled in with mortar, and are either of one large room or two small rooms; the chimney usually a stove-pipe, or mud chimney. They are a vast change from their dirty wigwams, filled with smoke, and admitting snow and rain. I have already visited considerable numbers of them. Most have wooden bunks or bedsteads and stoves. This great improvement dates back two years, since Major Smith first came here as head of the agency.

The Government has rightly felt that a suitable home was the first condition of improvement or approach to civilization, and during these two years it has put up 150 of these comfortable little houses. Their average expense—the lumber being hauled over a horrible road for sixty miles—is $150. It will show what the old Indian Ring was, to mention that the former accounts used to put these in at $2,500 each. Formerly, too, land was broken up at this agency at the cost to the Government of $28 an acre; now it is from $6 to $8. So with everything done under the old Ring. A trustworthy informant told me of a mill on Red Lake constructed for $7,000 which was built for $1,500. I hear everywhere of goods intended for the Indians sold or given away, and the articles never reaching them, while the traders or agents draw in the spoil. Fraudulent vouchers was a favorite trick. No wonder that all connected with the old Indian Ring grew rich, and that an army of rogues are now seeking every means of overthrowing the enlightened administration of Gen. Grant in this matter, and of bringing discredit on the new methods of civilizing. The problem in this reservation, as in all the others, has been a peculiar one. Those of us who deal with poor and depressed people know the fearful danger of pauperism—of accustoming those you aid to depend on the help of others, and of their finally considering themselves as having a right to public help. This danger is as great with the Indians as with the New-York poor. The Indians are perfectly aware that certain moneys have been appropriated to their benefit by Congress. The traders fill them with the ideas that the agents are spending this, and that they have a right to it, and need not work for it. Major Smith, in the very beginning of his efforts here, made the Indians clearly understand that they must work for what they got, and must learn to take care of themselves. He has been supported in this by one of the most self-denying and wise workers among the poor I have ever met—his wife, Mrs. Smith, who has remained here among her poor Indian women, to complete the reform, while her husband has been called to Washington, to the responsible position of Chief Commissioner for Indian Affairs for the United States.

The first step was to accustom these wild men to houses, and the use of stoves; then to induce them to plant potatoes, vegetables, oats, or wheat; then to take care of a cow, and especially to milk one—a thing utterly unknown to them; to lay up money, (when they earned any;) to keep themselves and their houses clean; to wear citizens' dress; (it is truly most unfortunate that one of the steps to civilization should be the wearing of our tasteless garments,) and to drop their graceful but barbarous costume. Trades, too, must be taught, and a school opened, and above all, the powerful lever of religion employed to raise up these heathen and savages. How these efforts succeeded I will relate hereafter.

C. L. B.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Freetown, Sierra Leone on the 22d ult., thus describes the condition of affairs on the Gold Coast at the latest date: "The mail steamer Calabar, from Cape Coast Castle, which arrived here yesterday, brings news that the Town of Elmina was set fire to by the English troops and sailors on the 14th and completely destroyed. This step was taken because the Elminas had continued actively to aid the Ashantees, supplying them with arms and ammunition. Two or three days before the destruction of the town, a party of Ashantees openly came into the streets of Elmina, and were supplied by the inhabitants with all they required. When the Calabar on the morning of the 15th passed by Elmina, the town was still burning and the boats from the men-of-war firing on it. Before taking this step a proclamation was issued, offering shelter in the Castle of Elmina to all loyal people who were willing to take the oath of allegiance. The town, which was of some size and well built, afforded good shelter to any force advancing to attack the castle. Its population was probably about 10,000 people before the war began.

Her Majesty's ship Barracouta, Capt. Freemantle commander, arrived off Cape Coast on the 8th, having on board Col. Festing and detachments of marine artillery and marine light infantry. Col. Festing landed at Cape Coast on the 9th, and assumed command of all the troops on the west coast of Africa.

The communication between Cape Coast and Elmina by land was interrupted for some days, but on the 7th a strong detachment of Houssas reopened the communications, and marched from Cape Coast to Elmina. On the 10th Col. Festing and Capt. Freemantle proceeded from Cape Coast to Elmina in a gun-boat, as it was then closely pressed by the Ashantees, and it is now their chief point of attack. They returned to Cape Coast next day, and on the 12th Col. Festing started from Cape Coast at midnight at the head of the marines and a strong Houssa force, and made a forced march to Elmina, as an immediate assault was anticipated.

There is a rumor of a smart skirmish between the marines and the Ashantees, but it is not authenticated.

The Ashantees now hold the entire country right up to Cape Coast and Elmina, and have burnt a village little more than a mile from Cape Coast Castle.

The Calabar also brings news of an engagement between the Fantees and the Ashantees at Donquah, a village about fifteen miles inland from Cape Coast, which is the chief stronghold of the Denkera country. The battle was very severe and lasted for two days. It began on the 4th, and that day's fighting was indecisive. On the 6th the fight was renewed, the Ashantee forces having been concentrated during the night. After a stubborn resistance the Fantees were driven from all their positions with great slaughter. No English troops or Houssas were present at this engagement. The Fantees fled in great confusion to Cape Coast, and were greatly harassed during their retreat, especially by a band of Ashantees which had been harbored by the Elminas.

The town of Cape Coast is now inundated with Fantee fugitives, over 30,000 people having sought refuge there. Great distress exists among them from scarcity of food and water. The rains are unusually late, being nearly three weeks behind-hand. The only drinking water safe to use at Cape Coast is the rain water, which is stored in large tanks. The water from the wells tend to dysentery, which on the Gold Coast is the most deadly of all diseases to Europeans. The supply of water has run so low that there are only a few inches left in the tanks, and rain is most anxiously looked for. From private letters received from Cape Coast it appears that for some days past the officers quartered there have not been able to obtain any water for bathing purposes. In such a climate this is a dreadful privation, and one likely to lead to much unhealthiness. The sanitary condition of Cape Coast is described as dreadful, from the sudden and unexpected influx of such a multitude of strangers. Much sickness prevails, and, besides the usual diseases peculiar to the coast, there are over 140 cases of small-pox in the Civil Hospital. Dysentery of a very malignant type has shown itself.

The head-quarters of the Ashantees are now at Afootoo, a village about twelve miles from Cape Coast, and it is thought that the King of the Ashantees, Koffee Caecalli, is there in person."

AN INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

An insurrection is reported to have broken out in Japan. A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of it: "In the Province of Chikuzen, about 100 miles from Nagasaki, a revolt, or, perhaps, rather an insurrection, broke out in the latter part of June. Probably the Conservative Party of the population has risen against the reforms and liberal progress of the present Government. An official circular issued by the authorities at Nagasaki says that the insurrection is one of the rural population against the townspeople, or of farmers against merchants. The peasants have conquered the Castle of Enukuska, the seat of the Provincial Government, and burned all official buildings, the Government offices and archives, and also the houses of all those townspeople who refused to join them. Only three Government officers succeeded in making their escape to Saga; the rest of them are supposed to have been killed by the insurgents. The poles of the land telegraph have been cast down and the line disturbed. The strength of the insurgents is put at 50,000 men, but most of them have no arms, and no danger is feared for Nagasaki. This is what was reported from Japan on the 24th and 26th of June. On the 5th of July another telegram reports that the insurrection at Chikuzen has been brought to an end. A Minister of the old Daimio Kuroda Harima had undertaken to mediate between the two parties, and it was hoped that the fighting would not be renewed. The letter-post was able to traverse the country in safety, but it would take some three or four days to get the telegraph in order again."

CITY PERMITS.

Some time since Mayor Havemeyer called the attention of merchants and others to the fact that the inspectors charged with the duty of serving notices of violation of the City ordinances relating to "stands, signs, stairways, hoistways, exhibition of goods, and receipt and delivery of goods across the sidewalks, and other privileges," have no right to demand or receive any money for the purpose of procuring the required permits. The order does not seem to have been understood, however, for during the past ten days several merchants in the lower part of the City, and especially in Water-street, have been swindled out of $10 each by a shrewd rascal who had obtained a supply of counterfeit municipal receipts.

TREASURY BOOK-KEEPING.

THE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE REGISTER'S BOOKS AND THE DEBT STATEMENT EXPLAINED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22, 1873.

The statement has again been made public that there are discrepancies in the Register's statement of the public debt, as shown by the receipts and expenditures of the Government, and that an accommodation balance having once been obtained the discrepancies ought not to again occur. An examination of these accounts, extending back to the very organization of the Government, was instituted during the early part of the present Administration. This examination disclosed the fact that the then existing differences arose in the old, long-standing accounts, such as Revolutionary, Mississippi stock, the Louisiana Purchase, United States Bank stock, Six per Cent. Navy Stock, and some others of like character. It appears that these different stocks had been issued in payment of various old debts and claims, and that in the transaction no money ever came into the Treasury as a receipt, while on the other hand the stock as it matured was paid off, thus showing an expenditure where there had been no corresponding receipt. As illustrations it may be said that in the old Texas $5,000,000 loan the bonds are entered on the account of receipts and expenditures, but they are entered only on one side of the ledger, and do not appear on the other. The result of a balance of the books in the last few years has discovered this. This was in 1850. In 1846 a similar discrepancy was found of $932,675. In 1854 there was an additional difference of $2,000,000. An equally striking illustration is found in the good old democratic days of Buchanan, in 1860. Mr. Buchanan, for the first time in the history of the Government, spent from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 more than his revenues. This excessive expenditure was solely made in payment of the current expenses of the Government in time of peace. The credit of the United States was so poor at that time that this loan of $20,000,000 was sold at eighty-two and one-half per cent., which made a very considerable discount from the face of the bonds. The $20,000,000 were issued at eighty-two and one-half cents, and $18,000,000 appear on the side of the ledger indicating the receipts, while the expenditures are charged up at $20,000,000. There was then in the whole Treasury Department no account kept of "profit and loss," to which commission or discounts of this character were charged; so that all bonds which had been issued for very long periods, below their par value, as nearly all of them had been, appear on one side of the ledger at their full face value, and are entered on the other side as receipts, at the sum for which they were sold. This has occasioned very numerous discrepancies in the old accounts. It has cost much time and trouble to discover the reason for these discrepancies. Four experts have for three years been at work on the old accounts which date from the origin of the Government. Some of the results of their labors are indicated above. These discrepancies were not discovered until an attempt was made to reconcile a statement which, in itself, was a contradiction. It will be seen that these discrepancies do not in any way affect the cash account of the Government, or reflect upon the integrity of former officers of the Treasury under whose administration the discrepancies occurred. They arise from a defective system of book-keeping, but which has been of late years greatly improved. Some of the differences have arisen from a want of knowledge and care on the part of some of the subordinate clerks in stating loan accounts, but much the larger portion has occurred from a want of unity of system and proper method in the accounts, as heretofore kept in the department. These latter defects are partly owing to a want of efficient legislation to enable the accounts to be properly kept. It is maintained that, until there is legislation, these errors and defects in the accounts must be perpetuated. The necessity of legislation is illustrated by the $5,000,000 bonds, which, in 1850, were issued to pay the Texas indemnity. For these bonds no money was ever received, and, therefore, there is no entry representing them on the credit side of the account, as in ordinary transactions. When the stock matured it was paid out of the Treasury, and charged in the loan account, thus erroneously reducing the amount of this account by just the amount paid. The loan of February, 1861, was sold at the discount of $2,019,776 10. Only the difference between the amount of this loan and the discount was received into the Treasury. That loss appears in the debt statement at the par of the issue, but in the receipts and expenditures it can only appear (for want of a premium and discount account) as the actual amount of money received for the loan.

NEW-YORK MAIL STOLEN.

Lancaster, Penn., papers of Tuesday evening give particulars of a bold mail robbery in that city about 10 o'clock on Monday night. The *Express* says that it has been the practice for the mail agent there to take the New-York and Philadelphia pouches to the depot and deposit them with Mr. Geo. Huffnagle, watchman, who made it his business to see them safely on the train. These mails leave at about 10 o'clock, and within ten minutes of their departure another mail goes to the West. The New-York and Philadelphia mail-bags were placed upon a truck, as usual, among the baggage; and while Mr. Huffnagle was putting on the Western mail, and Mr. Cyrus McCaskey, the company's telegraph operator, was temporarily in the office, the robbery was accomplished. Mr. Huffnagle was not absent three minutes, so that the parties must have been on the watch. Nothing was heard of the pouches until Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, when one of them was found near the Lancaster Cemetery. It had been cut open, and a large portion of the letters had been rifled of their contents. All notes, drafts, checks, and papers of that order had been rejected by the robbers, and had been torn to tatters. Remains of letters were found which contained words to this effect: "Inclosed find $1 25;" "inclosed find $5," &c. At 8 o'clock the same morning the other bag was found by a boy a short distance from the first bag. This was in about the same condition as the other—the bag slit, the packages broken open, and all drafts and checks torn to tatters. The examination of the contents of the mail must have been made in great haste, for in the Philadelphia pouch were found 161 letters that had not been touched, together with a package of elegant jewelry, that had been consigned by one of the Lancaster houses to a distant party. The New-York pouch contained almost as many untouched letters. Beside this pouch was found an old-fashioned brass-handled knife, which may prove valuable in identifying the guilty party. The Lancaster bankers had many drafts and checks in these mails—particularly in the New-York through mail, which is the only one leaving Lancaster between 9 o'clock in the morning and 8:30 in the evening. The Philadelphia mail did not contain so many important business letters, for the reason that a mail leaves at 6 o'clock every evening, and that mail contains the great bulk of business letters for each day.

Deputy Postmaster James H. Marshall, aided by a number of policemen, ascertained among other things, that between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday night a man who appeared to be middle-aged, with hair well tinged with gray, walked up North Lime-street toward Lancaster Cemetery, and when opposite the residence of Mr. George Leibley, dropped two bags, which he quickly picked up again and walked hurriedly away with. This was observed by two ladies sitting upon Mr. Leibley's door-step. Mr. James Geitner saw the same thing, and his suspicions being aroused, he followed the man a considerable distance, going as close as he deemed prudent in his unarmed condition. He saw the man try the cemetery gate, which was locked; then got out the new extension of Lime-street. This was the only clue to the perpetrator until about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when Mr. C. A. Foundersmith, of the Farmers' Bank, came to the Mayor's office for a policeman, saying that they had an old man in the bank who had offered Mr. Brown, the cashier, a check which the latter recognized as one he had sent in the pilfered mail. The check called for $324 90. Officer Fisher made the arrest, and the man turned out to be Julius Folkner, who for several years has been engaged as baker in the Lancaster County Prison. On the way to the Mayor's office he told the officer that some one had given him the check; but when he was arraigned before Alderman McElligott he told a different story, saying that he had only made the other statement because he was scared; that he had found the check, and thought he might as well have the money; that he had "some more papers" in his pocket, which he produced. They were drafts—very much torn. The man was intoxicated, and feigned innocence and ignorance. He stated further that he had found the documents near Sprechr's Park-house; that he spent Monday night in the prison, going to bed at 7 o'clock, and getting up at 5 in the morning and breakfasting with Keeper Mentzer. But subsequent inquiry proves that he was not at the prison at all last night. Officer Fisher took Felkner to the place where he had stated he found the papers, and on the way out discovered that this man had given to Mrs. Schoenberger, (whose husband keeps a saloon on Plum-street,) a gold ear-ring, Tuesday morning. The ear-ring has since been fully identified as one of a pair sent by Mr. E. J. Zahm in the night's mail to New-York, for the purpose of having it matched. Its mate remained in the possession of Mr. Zahm, and on placing the two side by side the identification was complete. Felkner says he found this near the letters; but he tells so many conflicting stories that there is strong reason to believe that he at least has knowlegde of the robbery. Mr. Marshall visited the prison and exhibited the brass-handled knife to Keeper Mentzer and others about the institution, but they all failed to recognize it. Felkner was originally sent to the prison as a convict, and after his term expired he desired to remain in the prison as a laborer; his request was granted, and he has been there most of the time since. Officer Fisher visited a stone-quarry adjoining the park grounds, in which Felkner had been working for Prison Keeper Mentzer, and there found the old man's vest, which contained in one pocket a check for $90, and in the other two or three postal-cards—all taken from the night's New-York mail.

Of course much trouble and confusion will be the result of this robbery, but the actual loss cannot amount to much. All the drafts and checks from the banks were made payable to order, and to the robber they were not worth the paper they are written on. Several of them have been recovered. For instance, two out of four that were sent by the Lancaster County Bank have been recovered; and a number of papers belonging to the First National Bank were found in the bags, very much mutilated. Felkner was in the lockup, and very much under the influence of strong drink. He was too drunk to realize his position, but it was believed that, when he becomes sober he will make revelations that will implicate other persons.

"THE PERILS OF PROTESTANTISM."

From the Rochester Express.

A significant article on "The Perils of Protestantism" appears in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 21. This takes the ground that at present Protestants are asleep, while the Romanists are awake—that "the doctrines of the Reformation, for which so much blood has been shed," seem to be losing ground—that "too many Protestant churches are now mere half-way houses to Rome;" and that "if the priests had their own way," our public schools would soon be closed.

The subject presented by these utterances is, undoubtedly, a difficult one to handle in a secular newspaper without sectarian bias, or the appearance of sectarian intolerance. This is particularly the case in this country, where religious questions are, on principle, kept out of politics, and where it has become almost an instinct on the part of every public man to avoid any allusion to them, except in a general way. But our delicacy in the matter may be carried too far, especially should we allow any particular sect to steadily assail a cherished institution of the Commonwealth for months and years, through their Press and pulpits, without a protest on the part of the friends of that institution.

Whatever this country may have been in the past, it does not claim now to be distinctly a Protestant nation, and it would be wider of the mark to assert that it is Catholic. It is undeniable, however, that the Papal powers in our midst are, on calculation, and without intermission, bending all their energies to the work of securing supremacy in the State. How far they have succeeded in this, but few, comparatively, of their own members, understand, while Protestants appear entirely ignorant or entirely indifferent to the matter. We are indignantly reminded by the propagators of this system of faith and government, that no one should be barred from a position or office because he is a Catholic. They themselves can bear witness that no such discrimination has been observed against them. But on the other hand it may be held as equally just that no one should be appointed to a position or office on account of his adhesion to the hierarchy we refer to. That, however, is a horse of another color, and it does not need more than a slight acquaintance with public affairs, to learn that that rule is systematically violated at caucuses, at the polls, and in choosing officials by appointment. But letting that phase of the subject pass, let us look at another.

It is not mere idle talk when secular as well as religious journalists persist in telling their readers that the common school system is assailed for the purpose of its destruction by all the powers of Romanism. This is a truth patent to all who will see and consider. From the Bishop of the diocese to the humblest member of his fold who can read and influence the public this is kept up. The people of Rochester are pretty well informed of it through the elaborate addresses upon the subject by Bishop McQuaid, in which he was supported by all of his clergy, and at least one prominent member of the city secular Press. But this is not by any means confined to this or any other locality. The denominational papers of that faith constantly insist upon the abolition of the school system and the division of the public money, and that is but one of the perils to which we are exposed by the growth of this power. Its antagonism to liberal institutions and government is shown whenever its venerable Pontiff, universally recognized and obeyed in this country, opens his mouth upon public questions. He scoffs, with the feeble garrulity of extreme old age and the bitterness of intense hatred, at the enlightenment and progress of the age, and prays and works for the restoration of the days when the Bishop of Rome was supreme not only over the Church of that city but over States, Cingdoms, and Empires.

THE TIMES speaks the sentiments of thousands, who have feared the time had not come to speak, when it says: "At present the two active forces at work in society are Romanism and Atheism. They must be counteracted, or an inheritence which cost much to acquire will be lamentably thrown away. There is no lack of able men in our Protestant churches, whether Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, or any other persuasion. The time has come for them to grapple with the great danger of the day. All their differences are comparatively of little moment, compared with the question whether or not the principles of the Reformation shall be half smothered under indifferentism, or killed outright by Romanism and materialism."

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met, yesterday, in the Controller's office, Mayor Havemeyer presiding. After transacting some unimportant business, a communication was received from Mr. Disbecker, Supervisor of the *City Record*, requesting an appropriation to purchase office furniture, and pay an additional clerk.

The Mayor asked what amount Mr. Disbecker required.

Mr. Wheeler stated that the communication did not name a sum.

Mr. Disbecker subsequently appeared before the board, and, in answer to the Mayor, he said the appropriation made for his office was too small to carry on the work during the remainder of the year. The communication was placed on file.

The board then authorized the Controller to issue bonds amounting to $100,000 to pay judgments against the City, and assessment fund bonds to the amount of $150,000.

Controller Green called attention to the fact that the reduction of the estimates of the departments affected only some of the clerks, and none of the laborers. The Controller also spoke of the loose manner in which assessments are vacated, and the loss thus incurred by the tax-payers of the City.

Mr. Vance said that no man could successfully administer the Finance Department of this City while he was hampered with acts of the Legislature commanding him to raise money from the sale of bonds for various purposes. The time, he said, would come when the Legislature would have to keep its hands off this City.

Mr. John Wheeler read a communication from the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, reciting that the salaries of the Warden of the Tombs and the physicians, and also the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau, though fixed by law, were excessive, and recommending that they be reduced as follows: The Warden of the Tombs, from $5,000 to $3,000; the physicians, from $3,000 to $800, and the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau, from $3,500 to $800. Mr. Wheeler said that there seemed to be some difficulty in the way, as the communication stated that the salaries had been fixed by law.

Mr. Storrs read a section of the charter showing the board had power to regulate salaries.

The communication was approved, and the board unanimously voted to reduce the salaries. The board then adjourned.

MUSIC AT MOUNT MORRIS.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris this afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.	
1. "Cavalier" March	Union
2. Overture "La Bayadere"	
3. Waltz—"Thousand and One Nights"	Strauss
4. Finale—"La Favorita"	Donizetti
PART II.	
5. Promenade—"Jubilaums"	Bilse
6. Selections—"La Postilion"	Adam
7. "Cox and Box" Quadrille	Coote
8. Masken Polonaise	Faust
PART III.	
9. Miserere, "Trovatore"	Verdi
10. Anvil Polka	Parlow
11. Waltz—"Our Shenen Rhein"	Kela Bela
12. Galop—"The Ladies"	Faust
The National.	

There will likewise be music at Central Park on Saturday next, and at Washington on Tuesday next, should the weather be fine.

A LIBERAL CONSISTORY.

The decision by which Herr Sydow is allowed to retain his position in the Prussian Evangelical Church, notwithstanding his denial of the miraculous character of Christ's birth, appears to be exciting much attention. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs: "Excepting a few Conservative papers, the whole Press is highly gratified at the Consistory, who were perfectly orthodox until a year ago, having adopted this course in the present emergency. The Liberals seem to think that the Government, if they wish to combat ultramontanism successfully, have no alternative but to support the religious views of the cultivated classes, which, in this country are latitudinarian. Herr Sydow's acquittal, which was advocated long ago by the Press and at public meetings, is, therefore, regarded as a remarkable and most satisfactory sign of the times. It is, in fact, hoped by the Press that the Government, who, infected by the philosophical tone of the age, caused the Church to be administered in a latitudinarian spirit from 1806 to 1840, but who, in the ensuing political struggle, reverted to orthodoxy as the natural ally of conservatism, will now be compelled once more to subscribe to the religious views of the Liberals."

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

INTERESTING FACTS.

IMPORTANT REVIEW OF THE WATER QUESTION—THE PRESENT SUPPLY INSUFFICIENT—A NEW AQUEDUCT REQUIRED.

The question of a liberal water supply for New-York is one which naturally receives a good deal of attention. It is at present the subject of much speculation, as it has been for years a topic to talk and write and speculate upon. But it is only by a scarcity of water that the people have brought home to them the importance attaching to the subject. Only a few months ago complaints were loud and frequent of a want of water in the upper portion of New-York, and in scores and hundreds of houses the pipes did not, for weeks, convey a supply beyond the first floors, and bath-rooms were useless. All the water needed for the upper portion of the dwelling-houses situated on and surrounding Murray Hill was taken up by unwilling servants, and the whole internal economy of those residences—some of them, too, among the best in the City—was disturbed in consequence. Various reasons were then given for the scarcity of water. The Department of Public Works did not want to take the blame upon itself. And when the Chief Engineer was spoken to in regard to the matter he asked that nothing be said about a want of water for a while lest the disorderly classes of the City should be induced to get up incendiary fires, knowing that water was scarce, and gave as explanation a statement that a flaw in the reservoir or a broken main in some one place or the other was the true cause. Of course no notice was taken of the bugbear of incendiarism. New-York had not got quite so low that its newspapers should fear any such bogy; but the excuses made by the department were reported and still the complaints continued. The people were not satisfied. It was known that the lower part of the City had been but poorly supplied. It was known, too, that in this portion of the City were buildings of different kinds—stores, warehouses, &c.—in which goods of great value were laid up, and that it would not answer public wants to have a short supply of water in such a place in case of fire. Consequently a new main was to have been laid to the Central Park Reservoir, but while the work was in process of construction the Boston fire occurred, and the temporary panic occasioned thereby is said to have caused the Department of Public Works to alter its plans and make connections with the Forty-first-street Reservoir pipes, thus lessening the up-town supply. Then came the complaints already alluded to, and the authorities attributed it all to a waste occasioned by leaving the faucets open in scores of tenement-houses, night and day, during the frosty season. But if such was in fact the cause, it is something that should have been provided for. The occupants of tenements must have their supply as well as the residents in better places, and their efforts to escape the annoyances that attend a loss of that kind should not be used as an excuse for a scarcity elsewhere in the City. But was that in reality the cause? One has to ask the question in view of the facts as they now appear. The selection of the Croton Aqueduct was made in the belief that thirty-six gallons a day for each inhabitant of the City of New-York would be a sufficiency, and it was estimated then that the maximum population of New-York would not exceed 2,000,000, thus calculating, after very careful examination, that the Croton would yield 72,000,000 gallons daily. But experience soon demonstrated that New-York demanded a greater quantity of water, than was considered necessary for such a supply. The average daily consumption for 1870 has been 85,000,000; for the year 1871, 87,000,000, and for 1872, 90,000,000—about 100 gallons a day for each inhabitant. This year, judging from the months past, the consumption will certainly be still greater.

There has been a good deal of talk, recently, about the preparations made for a storage of water at the Croton water-shed; and with much display, attention has been called to the new storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners. This has a storage capacity of 3,000,000,000 gallons. But, where is the water to come from? It is claimed that nearly 7,000,000,000 gallons of water can be stored in the different reservoirs now constructed and controlled by the Department of Public Works. Croton Lake holds 500,000,000; the new and old reservoirs at the Central Park, 1,150,000,000; the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-street, 20,000,000, and then from the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners and the natural lakes in the vicinity—draining them three feet from the surface—5,000,000,000 gallons are to be obtained. These 5,000,000,000 gallons drain very much of the country, and at a time when drouth has done its work to lower the natural supply—for the lakes are not to be encroached upon, it is said, until necessity compels such a course. But it is contemplated to build two other reservoirs on the east and middle branches of the Croton River, it appears. For what? When the dry weather of 1870 set in, it was found that a storage reservoir capacity of 21,000,000,000 gallons would have been required in the valley of the Croton to have brought into the City 200,000,000 gallons daily, in addition to what was brought in by the Croton Aqueduct. In that year, according to a report published by Chief Engineer Edward H. Tracy, a storage capacity of 32,000,000,000 gallons would have been required for such a supply—rather an advance on 6,570,000,000, and especially so when considering that 2,000,000,000 of that quantity is obtained by lowering the natural lakes of the vicinity three feet from their surface, and exposing hundreds of acres of the bottom to the sun, to breed fever and ague, and other diseases, in the country round about.

It is now claimed by competent engineers that the present aqueduct is incapable of furnishing to the City upward of 80,000,000 of gallons daily, at its best. But at present the water in Croton Lake is two feet, by actual measurement, below the level of the overflow, and the water coming through the aqueduct is a foot lower than its ordinary average height, so that in reality little more than 70,000,000 gallons daily can be coming to the City, to provide for a daily want of 110,000,000, which is about the present consumption, even with the numbers who are out of town.

It is evident, in view of these facts, that the City will need very soon another aqueduct. The writer visited the Croton water-shed recently, and noticed a remarkable drouth in the vicinity. Many little streams, relied upon to feed the lake, were completely dry, and others which in moist weather run quite a large stream, were reduced to a mere thread. No one with eyes can fail to observe that the very brooklets which add to the body of water in Croton Lake also help by their deposits to diminish its capacity. While there is no immediate danger of a water famine, the supply is certainly much lower than is desirable. In many places, too, a disgusting green slime, smelling most offensively, and sometimes accumulating to the depth of six inches, gathers upon the surface. It is not pleasant to notice the disagreeable quality of the water one has to drink in the City; but then, perhaps, it purifies itself on its way. If it did not in a large measure, it would be unfit for use.

After seeing Croton Lake and its surroundings, a visit was made to Poughkeepsie for a brief inquiry into the question of a supply for New-York from the Hudson at that point. The river water here is pure and fresh and sparkling, and the 20,000 inhabitants of the place drink it daily. Prof. H. G. Eastman, the President of Eastman College and the present Mayor of Poughkeepsie, has undertaken many good public works in the place, and among others has supplied the town with fresh water from the Hudson. After an examination of the works at the river side, which throw the water up to the reservoir, about 230 feet above, the writer proceeded to Mill-street, where 100 feet of hose were attached to a hydrant, which, of its own force, sent an inch stream to the top of a church steeple about 110 feet high. The street here, too, was about 110 feet above the river. On College-Hill is a plot of ground 280 feet above the river, where a reservoir could be constructed from which the river water might be conveyed to the Croton water-shed, with a conduit, of about fifteen miles. This, it is said, could be done at a moderate cost, and the source would be unfailing, giving no one cause to quarrel at the amount taken off. Besides, the force obtained in the City from such an elevation would send the water up perhaps 100 feet. If the present dry weather continues, it is not at all improbable that a drain similar to that of 1870 will be made upon the natural lakes of the country surrounding Croton Lake, and equal cause given to the people for complaint. In such weather as this neighborhood has had for about two months, the lakes lose much by absorption and evaporation, and when rain comes it is but slight relief, the ground is so dry. It does not seem of much use, therefore, to go on building reservoirs to drain the lakes, to the injury of the surrounding country. New-York wants a new aqueduct, and the question now to be considered is, Where shall the additional supply needed be found?

CARL VOGT.

The majority of the papers have fallen into error in assuming that Carl Vogt is held under the commitment of Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, and consequently their remarks on the arbitrary action of the State Department in reviewing the proceedings of a District Court amount to nothing. Vogt is held under the committal of Commissioner White, before whom the testimony in the case was taken. No order for his discharge was received at the Marshal's office late yesterday afternoon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Trade Reporter.

In our judgment THE NEW-YORK TIMES is decidedly the most useful, high toned, best arranged, and ablest conducted daily newspaper in the world, not excepting its great prototype—the London Times. We make these remarks thoughtfully, and mean what we say. In point of mechanical execution and appearance it is certainly the equal of, and we think, superior to that paper; and having no aristocratic class whose interests it must consult, as the London *Times* has, its position is a more independent one, and it can therefore, and does, exercise a wider and better influence than that paper is able to do. While fully imbued with the progressive spirit of the age, it is yet on the whole conservative and cautious in its utterances, and chooses to walk by the light of experience and to be governed by the conclusions of a sound induction rather than hastily to adopt new theories or plunge into the maze of untried philosophies. The paper better represents the cultivated practical intelligence of the age than any paper we know of. If we may be permitted to express a hope for the future, we add that for the sake of the country, for the sake of journalism, for the sake of the best interests of society, we trust that the honor of being connected with such a paper may hereafter be considered more important and more desirable than that connected with any public office whatever, political or otherwise. A perfectly independent, high-toned, ably-conducted, judicial newspaper Press is the distinctive want of the age.

From the Oneida (N. Y.) Dispatch.

No stronger evidence of the deserved public support accorded THE NEW-YORK TIMES need be adduced than the recent improvements in its publication office, noticeable to the eye of the reader only in the highly improved appearance of the paper, to secure which, however, has incurred a large outlay of means. And the fact that its publishers have been enabled to expend an amount exceeding $150,000 in introducing these improvements is a sufficient attest of the popular favor with which this leading Republican journal is regarded. That there is a reason for this is palpable. Not alone that it has always proved full, fresh, and reliable in its news departments, or that it has been a model of typographical correctness and beauty, though these have doubtless had their effect. Its great success, however, has depended mainly upon other causes. It is because of the high-toned, straight-forward, independent course it has pursued in maintenance of whatever it has espoused. Coming to the front of the battle against corruption in the Metropolis, at a time when, above all others, it required bravery, mingled with steadfastness and wisdom in direction, it waged the contest in such a manner as not only to gain the victory in that particular instance, but at the same time to impress a better public sentiment upon the country at large. For this, more than any other cause, do all friends of reform appreciate and support THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The present management may well be satisfied with the indorsement bestowed upon it, as may the public gratefully acknowledge its obligation for the good achieved by this leading journal.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes to us in a new dress, much improved in typographical appearance. The Times Building has been refitted and refurnished throughout, both in its business and mechanical departments, with all the latest and most improved appliances known to the art. These improvements include new fonts of type, Hoe's patent cases, new and beautiful engines, new boilers, larger space for printing-machines and pressmen, a new Walter press, with the peculiar process of stereotyping connected with it, Chambers' folding machines, patent elevator, and, in fact, everything that could insure the most rapid and satisfactory issue of this great publication.

From the Schenectady (N. Y.) Evening Star.

THE TIMES is now the leading Republican newspaper in the country. It is not necessary to say that we do not think much of THE TIMES' politics, but this is neither here nor there; it is a live newspaper, and it is not only ably conducted, but it is one of the best-looking papers in the Union. It has made a great deal of money the past year—over $400,000—and has just expended about $150,000 in refitting and improving the fine establishment, and putting in a new Walter press, new type, &c. This new press prints 18,000 copies of THE TIMES in an hour. It is fully up to the times, and ahead of many of its competitors in furnishing the very latest intelligence, and is conducted in all its departments with conspicuous ability.

From the Geneva (N. Y.) Courier.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has recently assumed a typographical dress befitting its character as a leading metropolitan journal. THE TIMES has within the past three years done yeoman's service in promoting Republican and Reform principles, and its opportunities have been generally improved.

From the Austin (Tenn.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the great Republican organ, has made its appearance in a new dress. The improvements made in THE TIMES establishment have cost the proprietors $150,000, but having secured the lead as a political paper in New-York City, this expenditure will soon be made up to its enterprising managers. It is a paper that sheds light wherever it is taken. We commend it to the reading public as one of the first newspapers in the land.

From the Fulton (N. Y.) Patriot.

The many readers of this flourishing newspaper were pleasantly surprised at receiving their TIMES printed in a new and handsome dress, and with as beautiful a face as any paper ever published. Under its efficient management THE TIMES has the confidence of the public and a large share of its patronage, and the recent improvements made in the establishment foot up $150,000, in all of which THE TIMES says it is justified. THE TIMES has later City news and is delivered as early as any metropolitan journal. THE TIMES deserves its success, and we congratulate it on its prosperity.

From the Vicksburg Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes to us in an entirely new and exceedingly handsome dress, which, together with engines and presses, cost over $150,000. THE TIMES is one of the leading Republican papers of New-York, and is now unsurpassed in the beauty of its mechanical execution.

From the Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette.

We know of no journal in the country which is so nearly right upon all subjects of vital interest and of so metropolitan a character as THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It has recently put in a new press, the finest in the country, and added to its outfit a thorough new dress and order of business. It is emphatically the ablest and leading newspaper in this country.

From the Seneca Falls (N. Y.) Courier.

The handsomest newspaper in the world is THE NEW-YORK TIMES in its new dress. And we may truthfully add that it is about the best and most thoroughly fearless newspaper in the world.

From the Lehigh (Penn.) Register.

Since THE NEW-YORK TIMES has made its recent expenditure of $150,000 for new press, new engine, new type, and for the remodeling of the interior of its establishment, it is one of the handsomest as well as the best newspapers published in America. It is fully up to the times, and ahead of many of its competitors in furnishing the very latest intelligence, and is conducted in all its departments with conspicuous ability.

From the Huntingdon (Penn.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been arrayed in one of the neatest dresses known to the newspaper fraternity. It is the most handsome daily newspaper now printed in the United States, and very likely in the world. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been expended upon it to put it in its present unrivaled attire. This denotes a high state of prosperity. Long live THE TIMES.

From the Benton Harbor (Mich.) Palladium.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has lately made extensive additions to its facilities, including new presses, engines, and type, all of the best description. THE TIMES deserves well of the country for its manful fight against the Ring, which it brought to grief, and also for the vigor and force it displays in all its departments. It is a first-class newspaper in all respects, and we can cordially recommend it to all who want a New-York journal.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now not only, as it has long been, the ablest, but also the best-looking of American dailies. It is understood that the recent improvements in THE TIMES establishment have cost the managers over $150,000, and that now it is perfect and complete in its whole mechanical arrangement. This indication of prosperity will be hailed by the many admirers of THE TIMES as deserved by long service in the cause of human progress and governmental reform.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES recently made its appearance in a beautiful new dress. THE TIMES fully deserves the remarkable prosperity which it evidently enjoys. Besides being bold, able, high-toned, and an admirable journal for news, it is the only pronounced Republican paper among the leading dailies of New-York, and as such deserves the warmest sympathies of Republicans everywhere.

From the Fulton (N. Y.) Patriot and Gazette.

The many readers of this flourishing newspaper were pleasantly surprised lately at receiving their TIMES printed in a new and handsome dress, and with as beautiful a face as any paper ever published. Under its efficient management THE TIMES has the confidence of the public and a large share of its patronage. THE TIMES has later City news and is delivered as early as any Metropolitan journal. THE TIMES deserves its success, and we congratulate it on its prosperity.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has very recently given evidence of its prosperity by a new and handsome dress, and by extensive improvements in its mechanical departments that show political rectitude to be like godliness—profitable. A recent description of the additions made mention of new engines, new boilers, presses, type, folding-machines, elevators, new office-furniture and ornamentation, a new method of electrotyping, and—new subscribers. Such appreciation as warrants so considerable an outlay while it is necessarily most gratifying to those immediately concerned, is not unwelcome to those who recognize the energy with which THE TIMES has battled for the right on more than one recent occasion. It did yeoman service in the last Presidential election, and is equal to any of its contemporaries in news and in the ability with which it presents many questions. It is also a paper that can be safely introduced to the family. We trust the success already attained may be continuous and progressive.

From the Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has donned a new dress throughout, and has made other improvements in its appearance, which render it one of the handsomest, as it is one of the most ably edited, journals in the country. From the time it was started until the present, THE TIMES has held a foremost rank in journalism, and to-day it is the acknowledged leading Republican paper of the United States.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes to us in an entirely new dress, and presenting a fine appearance. THE TIMES is a great paper. Although we differ from it politically, we always read it with interest.

From the Portland (Oregon) Bulletin.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has commenced another series of improvements in its quality as a newspaper, which will bring it still more strongly in favor with the public. On the 30th of June it appeared in new type, with new features of value in all its departments. THE TIMES is the best representative in America of the highest standard of journalism. Its culture, its candor, its news enterprise, and its unselfish devotion to Republican principles, stamp it as the foremost journal of opinion and news. Not soon will the great service it has rendered the country and the Republican Party be forgotten.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is out in a new dress from an entirely new outfit of type and a newly-appareled office. The progress of THE TIMES to the front rank of political journalism, while it is also a most excellent farm and family paper as well, has been rapid and extremely gratifying to its owners and patrons, since it started upon the raid which smoked out the Tammany frauds and brought the rings engaged in them to grief. And last year, when the *Tribune* turned traitor to the great party of the Union, THE TIMES most naturally came forward and supplied the want felt by thousands of the *Tribune's* former friends and exasperated subscribers.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Morning Chronicle.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes to us in a new dress throughout. It is now typographically the handsomest daily paper in the country. For several years THE TIMES has been growing steadily in popular favor, and has come to be regarded as the first and ablest exponent in the world of the rights and privileges of mankind. Though not so sensational as the *Herald*, it is equally enterprising as a newspaper, and no important event in any portion of the globe escapes its universal vision. Its editorial staff is composed of journalists second to none in the world in point of literary ability, keen perception, and solid judgment. Politically, it is, beyond all question, the leading paper of the Republic. The parent of Republican dailies—the steady, unwavering index of the course of the people as they march onward into perfect freedom, it has fairly earned the title of the North Star of Liberty. With a liberality and enterprise that hesitates at no expenditure of money, it has enlarged the publishing and business portion of the paper, until its establishment is the most complete and perfect of the kind in this country. It is gratifying to know that the popular favor keeps pace with these numerous improvements, and that THE TIMES was never so prosperous as at this period of its existence. We say it is gratifying, because it is an evidence that its consistent course as an advocate of popular rights is an expression of the convictions, the hopes, and the passion of a great majority of the American people.

CRICKET.

MANHATTAN VS. STATEN ISLAND—A VICTORY FOR THE LATTER.

A cricket match was played at Hoboken, yesterday, between the Manhattan and Staten Island Clubs. Play commenced at 12:20, the Manhattans going in and sending Hosford and Cammell to the bat. Hosford, who is generally a "sticker," was soon bowled, making only 2 runs. Cammell, by good batting, scored 28 runs, but at last was put out by Brewster. Ronaldson followed Hosford, but scored nothing. Tucker played well, and earned 14 runs. The Manhattans retired, having scored 56 runs. The Staten Islanders then went in, sending Davis and Sleigh to the bat. The latter made a brilliant defense, and scored 28 runs. Lee also played well, making 27 runs, not out. In the second innings the Manhattans scored 58 runs, Ronaldson making 29. The Manhattans played two men short in the first, and one man short in the second innings. The game was won by the Staten Island Club by 10 wickets. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hosford, b. Lee	2	b. Eksul	4
Cammel, b. Brewster	28	b. Brewster	0
Ronaldson, c. Davis, b. Brewster	0	b. Brewster	29
McDougal, run out	0	c. Eksul, b. Brewster	3
Tucker, c. Outerbridge, b. Lee	14	c. Lee, b. Brewster	7
O'Lonergan, b. Lee	1	b. Brewster	0
Boeke, b. Brewster	1	c. Eksul, b. Sleigh	9
J. Tucker, not out	4	l. b. w., b. Brewster	2
Haywood, run out	1	run out	0
Kieller, absent	0	absent	0
Bishop, absent	0	not out	0
Byes 1, leg byes 2, wides 2	5	Leg byes 1, wides 3	4
Total	56	Total	58

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Innings.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
First	15	16	19	42	46	49	51	56	..	..	—56
Second	4	8	17	31	35	56	56	57	58	..	—58

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Davis, c. McDougal, b. Ronaldson	2		
Sleigh, b. McDougal	28	not out	5
Outerbridge, b. Ronaldson	4		
Eksul, b. Haywood	6		
R. J. Adams, b. Ronaldson	5		
Brewster, c. Hosford, b. Hayward	3		
McKean, c. Hayward, b. Ronaldson	2		
J. Lee, not out	27	not out	1
Duer, c. Ronaldson, b. McDougal	0		
Filmer, c. and b. McDougal	7		
Lawrence, c. Hayward, b. McDougal	7		
Byes, 5; leg-byes, 4; wides, 8	17	Byes	1
Total	108	Total	7

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Inn'gs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
First	10	18	30	41	46	53	60	87	87	108	—108
Second	..	..	..								

Umpires—Messrs. Smith & Talbot.
Time of Game—Six hours and fifteen minutes.

A match will be played, on Wednesday next, between the St. George's and Manhattan Cricket Clubs.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Mr. James Harrison, Superintendent of Rates and Surveys of the City of New-York, has just submitted a report to the Board of Fire Underwriters. Speaking of the construction of warehouses in the dry-goods district of the City, he says:

"It will be remembered that most of the buildings in that district are of recent construction, built with a view to display rather than to safety: many of them nearly 100 feet in height, and a large portion having frame-work in front, above the line of cornice, covered with tin or slate.

The value of the buildings and contents grouped together in this district, with its narrow streets, and many of the buildings out of the reach of the ordinary appliances for extinguishing fires, can hardly be estimated—probably not less than $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 per block."

The loss entailed by the Boston fire was nearly $70,000,000, but Mr. Harrison says that a fire of one-tenth the extent of the Boston fire occurring in the dry-goods district of New-York would have resulted in a much greater loss. Forty-five buildings in the very heart of this district having Mansard roofs have been altered, and in many parts of the city great improvements have taken place.

The report continues as follows:

"The necessity for protection against fire and accidents will be more readily appreciated when it is stated that a group of storage stores, and in one case a single store in this City, have contained merchandise at one time to the value of $20,000,000; and in other stores the pressure of weight in one single building equaled 2,000 tons to the floor.

It is estimated that over $200,000 have thus been expended by property-owners in alterations and improvements to warehouses and storage stores, in this City and Brooklyn, to render them more secure against fire or accident. In almost every instance suggestions made by yourselves in committee, or during the many interviews with the owners by myself, or the general surveyor of the board, have been carried out; such as the introduction of steam fire apparatus, stand pipes for conveying water to the roof, additional shutters, fire walls, and double iron doors. In some instances frame elevators have been isolated from the main building by heavy brick walls, thereby removing the exposure."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT C[illegible]—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—C[illegible].—Held by Pratt, J.—55, Stevens vs. Foley; 80[illegible], Williamson vs. Mason; 94, New-Orleans, M. & F. Railroad Company vs. Von Hoffman; 103, Vermael et al. vs. Hovey et al.; 105, Acker et al. vs. Collins et al.; 134, Edelstein vs. Fowler; 139, New-York Chromo Company vs. Bencke & Scott; 140, In the matter of petition, &c., of Bliss; 152, In the matter of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 159, Jacobs vs. Vigder; 162, Penfield vs. James.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

By Judge Freedman.

Maillert vs. Harrington; order amending papers, &c.

By Judge Monell.

Trenor vs. Jackson; motion to continue injunction granted, with costs to abide the event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Beaumont vs. Beaumont. See memorandum; motion denied without prejudice.

Brand vs. Dayton; report confirmed and judgment ordered for $75,718 31, with costs and extra allowance.

Jenson vs. Jenson; divorce granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, July 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 116⅛@116@115⅞ ℘ cent. The market was weak on the ample supply of Exchange and the somewhat tame demand for Bills for the Steamers to-day and the mail Steamer of Thursday. The rates on London are 109¾@109⅝ ℘ cent. 60 days' Bills, and 110@110¼ ℘ cent. sight. The Gold clique made no forced shipment of American Gold Coin to-day. It was reported this morning that they would arrange through some leading Banking-house, like Messrs. A. Belmont & Co., for a large shipment on Saturday, but later in the day we heard of efforts on the part of the lively young party, who have the questionable credit of acknowledging Mr. Jay Gould as their leader, to borrow Exchange for 60 days on the pledge of Gold Notes to be "tied up" from the use of the Street, and not to be counted in any way in the Bank averages. They are said to propose liberal Commissions to the Banks on this sort of operation, but the conditions are so involved and so liable to be accidentally overlooked in any unexpected turn or temptation in the market pending the stipulated term of 60 days, that no progress, as far as we are advised, is yet made in this new "dodge" to make Gold appear scarce later in the season. Perhaps we shall hear in a day or two of some strange device to unsettle public confidence.

The Cable advices to-day lead to the opinion that the Bank of England will to-morrow reduce the rate of Interest to 4 ℘ cent. per annum. Transactions on call loan on the London Exchange are reported as cheap as 3@3½ ℘ cent., and the general look of financial affairs in England and on the Continent is so much more favorable than through the Spring months and in June, that 3 ℘ cent. at the Bank of England before the middle of August would not be surprising. The American Funds and the English and French are reported firm in London, and the first named firm in Frankfort.

The Stock Exchange recovered, in a large measure from the sudden *Bearish* raid of last night, and although the actual business to-day is not so large, there is steadiness in most of the Roads and on Pacific Mail, and exceptional firmness in New-York Central and Western Telegraph.

In the Afternoon the Share speculation had a weaker turn, and prices were down on most of the Western Roads, while New-York Central and Western Telegraph were fairly supported. Among the lighter Western Stocks Ohios were especially weak. St. Paul and Wabash were also lower than yesterday. Erie, on the other hand, was 1 ℘ cent. better, with a good demand through the day, partly on the firmer figures by Cable from London. The following quotations were made at the close of the Exchange at 3 o'clock P. M. Gold left off 115¾@115⅞ ℘ cent; the Public Funds firm; Railroad Bonds steady.

Closing Quotations—JULY 23.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119½	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¼	119¼
American Gold	116⅛	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110½	110⅜
Pacific Mail	37½	37
St. Paul Preferred	74	73½
St. Paul Common	52¼	51⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅛	39½
Western Union Telegraph	90⅜	90¼
Erie	59⅝	60⅞
Union Pacific	28¼	27⅞
Lake Shore	93⅝	93¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	32½	32⅜
Toledo and Wabash	72	71¾
Harlem	128½	128½
Atlantic and Pacific	26½	26½
North-west	69⅜	69⅛
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40⅜	39

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	118½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118¼
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	120⅛	5-20 reg., '67	117¼
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	119¼
5-20 coup., '62	117½	5-20 reg., '68	117¼
5-20 reg., '64	117¼	5-20 coup., '68	118¾
5-20 coup., '64	117	10-40 reg.	115⅛
5-20 reg., '65	117	10-40 coup.	115⅝
5-20 coup., '65	119¼	5s coup., '81	116¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117	6s Currency	114½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	80¾	Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R.	24
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	80½	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O.	25
Virginia 6s, old	43	Ark.7s,M.O.& R.Riv.	25
Va. 6s, new bonds	50	Ark 7s, Ark.Cen. R.	25
Va. 6s, con. bonds	53¼	Ohio 6s, 1875	100
Va. 6s, deferred bds.	10¾	Ohio 6s, 1881	103
Georgia 6s	72½	Ohio 6s, 1886	103
Ga. 7s, new bonds	88½	Kentucky 6s	95
N. Car. Special Tax	13	Illinois c. 6s, 1877	97
Missouri 6s	93½	Illinois c. 6s, 1879	97
Mo., H. & St.J. issue	92½	Illinois War Loan	97
California 7s	112	N. Y. Reg. B'y Ln.	104¾
Cal. 7s, large bonds	112	N. Y. coup. B'y Ln.	104¾
Connecticut 6s	99	N.Y.6s,Canal L'n '74	112
Rhode Island 6s	98	N.Y.6s,Cana. L'n '78	107
Alabama 5s, 1883	45	N.Y.5s,Canal L'n '74	107
Ark.7s,L.R.& Ft.S.is.	23	N.Y.6s, can. gold '87	116

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	
City 6s, New	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	121¾	122
Pennsylvania Central	109	
Reading	110¾	111
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42⅝	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	25
Northern Central	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation	39	39⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	91

A Banking correspondent, said to represent a prominent house, in the *Evening Post*, of this date, exposes the weak and hazardous custom in the system of daily clearings through the Gold Exchange Bank. His premises are plainly laid down, and his conclusions logical, to the effect that a failure to make good the clearances of the day, such as came within fifteen minutes of occurring a short time ago, would work the greatest possible inconvenience, and might be productive of disaster, as well as loss, to the Banker or Merchant thus disappointed in prompt clearances.

The Directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at their sixth annual meeting, at Toronto, July 8, made a very encouraging exhibit of the progress of the institution during the preceding year, giving the net surplus profits as $969,159, including the premium on the new stock. The general statement of assets and liabilities is published elsewhere in this paper. Messrs. Harper & Goadby, No. 50 Wall-street, are the New-York agents of the Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Loan and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE 7 3-10 LOAN IS NOW BEING DISPOSED OF through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to **reinvest interest or dividends.**

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division, connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly Ten Million Acres of its Land Grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8¾ per cent., and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston;
Financial Agents.

☞ For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

☞ OF THE FIRST-MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With THE RAIL CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, the earnings of THROUGH BUSINESS must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 39½c. Resin quiet; no sales. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 20 for Yellow Dip, and Virgin Tar firm at $3 55.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 23, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Tar, bbls	358
Bees-wax, pks	4	Resin, bbls	3,810
Cotton, bales	1,338	Pork, pks	2
Copper, bbls	180	Beef, pks	19
Copper, cakes	192	Cut-meats, pks	449
Dried Fruit, pks	331	Lard, pks	169
Eggs, bbls	1,496	Stearine, pks	209
Flour, bbls	6,290	Butter, pks	2,184
Wheat, bushels	189,339	Cheese, pks	21,163
Corn, bushels	189,230	Tallow, pks	14
Oats, bushels	62,973	Peanuts, bags	222
Rye, bushels	8,350	Rice, pks	25
Malt, bushels	1,350	Starch, boxes	450
Hemp, bales	30	Tobacco, hhds	305
Leather, sides	2,760	Tobacco, boxes, &c.	1,072
Moss, bales	95	Whisky, bbls	196
Spirits Turp., bbls	586	Wool, bales	539

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Italia, for Glasgow—27 tcs. Beef, 550 bags Oil-cake, 40 boxes Bacon, 28,327 bushels Corn, 15,202 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Resin, 118 bbls. Grease, 10 hhds. Tallow, 225 boxes Cheese, 1,216 bbls. Flour, 23 pkgs. Butter, 191 hhds. Tobacco, 2,640 Staves, 175 cases Tobacco, 50 pks. Tobacco, 100 boxes Extract.

By the bark Nuova Chiarino, for Odessa—15,014 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark F. Danovaro, for Amsterdam—29,973 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Wisconsin, for Liverpool—422 bales Leather, 2,979 bales Cotton, 141 bales Skins, 102 bags Cotton-seed, 300 bags Coffee, 37,693 bushels Wheat, 10 bales Furs, 25 cases Starch, 16 hhds. Tobacco, 249 Hides.

By the brig Venus, for Penarth Roads and orders—12,517 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, for Bremen—302 bbls. Resin, 328 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 400 boxes Starch, 25 cases Pine-apples, 213 hhds. Tobacco, 28 cases Tobacco, 12,995 boxes Cheese, 141 bbls. Apples, 6 cases Cigars, 190 pks. Butter, 4 bbls. Flour, 6 cases Agricultural Implements.

By the bark Daphne, for Stettin—3,460 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Alceste, for Cork and orders—14,101 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Eabeol, for Queenstown and orders—11,560 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Ellen Maria, for Cadiz—43,440 Staves.

By the bark Mero, for Cork and orders—32,233 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lorena, for Stettin—3,016 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive at 32c.@35c. for Yellow, ℘ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been quoted essentially unchanged in price, on a rather slow and unsatisfactory trade in most kinds for the season.

COFFEE—A brisk demand prevails for Rio, which has advanced ¼c. ℘ ℔., closing firm and buoyant, with sales reported since our last of 1,148 bags by the Merrimack at 19¼c., 1,042 bags by the South America at 19¼c., 500 bags by do. at 20c.; 491 bags by the Wavelet at 19½c., and 3,800 bags do. by the Speranza, to arrive from Hampton Roads, at 19⅜c.; and at Baltimore, 3,500 bags do. by the New Light at 19½c., gold, ℘ ℔. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 41,749 bags. At Baltimore, this morning, 36,615 bags, and at Galveston, 5,000 bags. Other kinds have been in light supply and quiet, but stiffly held. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ℘ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at nominally unchanged rates; sales, 450 bales, including 340 bales to spinners, 100 bales to shippers, and 10 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive, with prices generally closing somewhat stronger. Sales since our last of 16,100 bales, (of which 3,400 bales were last evening, and 12,700 bales to-day, with 2,400 bales more at the calls,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20 11-16c.@20⅞c.; August, 19 11-16c.; September, 18¼c.; October, 17 3-16c.@17⅜c.; November, 17⅛c.@17 11-16c.; December, 17⅝c.@17 11-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,338 bales, including 402 bales from Savannah, 426 bales from Norfolk, 39 bales from Washington, 116 bales from Providence, 195 bales from Philadelphia, and 160 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,140 bales, and thus far this week 7,880 bales, against 9,140 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1 3,534,714 bales, against 2,866,289 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

EGGS—Have met with a somewhat readier sale within the range of from 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main inquiry for fair to prime stock at from 21c.@23c. ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted easier in price on freer offerings, with only a limited inquiry noted for other than City Mills and other choice shipping extras, which have been in very good request at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,850 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 35@$4 50, chiefly at $3 75@$4 25; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 70, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to good Extra State, $6 10@$6 70, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; good to very fancy do., $6 75@$7 35; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 50; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 70 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were about 7,000 bbls. City shipping extras within our range.

No. 2 Flour	$3 35@$4 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 70
Extra State	6 10@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 15@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 70
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 80@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 40@$6 25 for very inferior stock, ℘ bbl. The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $8 50@$9 87½ ℘ bbl, in good part Richmond stock....Of Oregon Flour small sales of choice Extras were made at $9 50@$9 75 ℘ bbl.... California Flour has been dull and nominal, with fair to choice Extra quoted at $7 75@$9 50 ℘ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4 30@$5 30 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 650 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 85@$5 10 ℘ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in good request at from $3 10@$3 35 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 15@$3 25; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 800 bbls., part to arrive.... Bag-meal has been in request at from $1 05@$1 13 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ℘ 100 ℔s.... Oat-meal dull at from $7 08@$8 75 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, with prices rather favoring buyers, though the changes have not been important. The main call has been for No. 2 Milwaukee and No. 3 Spring, for export. The milling inquiry has been limited. Winter Wheat has been inactive, and more or less nominal. The small lots of new crop arriving are being taken for local milling purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 154,000 bushels, at $1 52 for No. 1 Duluth Spring; on private terms, for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, mixed stock; $1 45@$1 46 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly at $1 45 for fair samples; $1 46 for No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 42@$1 43 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 38@$1 40 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 30@$1 36 for No. 3 Spring; $1 33@$1 44 for ungraded Iowa Spring; $1 22@$1 28, chiefly at $1 25@$1 27, for rejected Spring; $1 90 for White Virginia, new crop; $1 63@$1 65 for Amber Western. For forward delivery, there was a very moderate inquiry noted, with the bids much under the views of holders, thus impeding business. No important sales transpired other than one of two boat-loads of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of August, at $1 44 ℘ bushel.... Corn has been quoted about steady, with a fairly active movement reported, partly for shipment, though the market closed tamely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 156,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 54c.@56c. for fair ordinary to very good steamer grades of Mixed Western; 57c.@59½c. for sailing vessel do. do.; 58c.@61c. for Yellow do.; 51c.@52c. for kiln-dried stock; 50c.@53c. for heated and inferior Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for White Western.... Rye shows more firmness, on a more confident inquiry for full lots, chiefly for export. A boat-load of Western changed hands at 78c., which rate was bid at the close, in part to arrive, with holders asking 80c. and upward.... Of Canada Peas, a sale of 3,000 bushels, in bond, was reported at 92c..... Nothing really new in Barley.... Barley-malt dull; 600 bushels four-rowed State sold on private terms.... Oats have been offered freely and again quoted lower, leading to a livelier business, chiefly in Mixed Western, on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels at 40c.@42½c. for Black Western; 41c.@43c., chiefly at 42c.@42½c. for Mixed do.; 45c.@51c. for very poor to prime White do.... Feed has been moderately sought after at from $18@$24 ℘ ton, the latter an outside price for very choice.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 500 rolls Domestic, at Boston, at 13c.; market quiet.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate supply and demand, with prime to choice lots, for local use, quoted at from $25@$33; good do. do., at $22@$24; shipping stock at $18@$20, ℘ ton. Straw week's receipts have been about 5,000 bales. Straw has been quiet on the basis of $18@$19 ℘ ton.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 500 bales sold at 1⅞c., currency. Market otherwise tame.

HIDES—Trade has been generally very slack, though the limited dealings reported have been on a comparatively steady basis as to values.

HOPS—Have been quiet throughout, with New-York, growth 1872, quoted at 40c.@45c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; California, 47c.@52c., ℘ ℔.

HONEY—Cuba has been in limited demand at $1 08@$1 12, free, ℘ gallon.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been selling quite moderately on the basis of $2 20 for Eastern, ℘ thousand.... Lime has been in demand and quoted about steady, including common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 60, ℘ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 40@$5 75; Roman, $5@$5 25; Rosendale, $1 75 ℘ bbl.; Nova Scotia Plaster Paris, $3 50@$5 25.... Lumber has met with rather a slow sale, within the previous range as to values, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$19 for cargoes, and $19@$21 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $38@$40; White Pine Boards, $31@$34; Yellow Pine Timber, $32@$33; Shingles within the range of $3@$6.

LEATHER—The demand for most kinds of stock has been on a restricted scale at about former figures; poor stock weak in price. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 26½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Poor Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 32c.@35c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak 38c.@42c.; Oak Rough, Southern, Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 30c.@32c. ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, to-day, yet quoted rather steadier in price; sales, 150 hhds. English Islands at 32c., and 20 bbls. 32c.; 90 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 32c., and 20 bbls. at 35c. for fancy. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@85c., Porto Rico 30c.@60c., Cuba at 18c.@38c., English Islands at 28c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request at unchanged prices; Strained to good Strained quoted at $3@$3 10; sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained at $3 05; 300 bbls. Low No. 2 to Extra Pale at $3 20@$4 50 ℘ 280 lbs. And at Wilmington, 1,000 bbls. Strained Resin on private terms. Nothing new in Tar.... Spirits Turpentine has been quite moderately inquired for, with merchantable quoted down at the close to 43c.@43½c.; sales have been reported of 75 bbls. in lots, at 44½c.; 37 bbls., from dock, at 43c.; 450 bbls. at 43c.@43½c., and 150 bbls. shipping at 45c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in moderate request at 7⅛c., with sales reported of 500 bbls.... Refined very quiet for early delivery; quoted here at 17½c.@18c., and at Philadelphia at 18c. Sales have been reported here of 1,000 bbls. early delivery, at 17½c.; 2,000 bbls. first half of August at 17½c.; 2,000 bbls. last half of September at 18c. And at Philadelphia, exchanges to the amount of about 19,000 bbls., July to October, for November, on the basis of 18c.... Case-oil and Naphtha nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held more firmly on lighter offerings, but has been very quiet, with sales reported of small lots of new Western Mess at $17 12½@$17 25, and Extra Prime at $14 25. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, September option, at $17, with July and August options quoted firm at $17.... Dressed Hogs in demand; City quoted at 6¾c.@7½c.... Cut-meats have been in less urgent request, and rather less firm as to price, with sales reported of 26,500 ℔s. Bellies, in bulk, 15@10 ℔s., at 8½c.@9½c.; 10 boxes clear Bellies, 11 ℔s., at 9½c.; 1,700 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@10c.; 1,200 Smoked Hams within the range of 14c.@16c., the latter an extreme; 100 tcs. do., 14@13 ℔s. at 15½c.@15¾c.; small lots of Pickled Hams at 12½c.@13⅜c., and Pickled Shoulders at 9c.... Bacon has been quiet, but quoted about steady; 250 boxes Short Clear quoted at 9½c.; Long Clear quoted at 9c.... Lard has been depressed and lower on a restricted business, for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 400 tcs. City at 8½c.; 250 tcs. new do., seller July, at 8½c.; 400 tcs. City, at 8¼c.@8⅜c., the latter rate for very choice, and 1,800 tcs. Refined at 8¾c.@8⅞c. For forward delivery there has been a more active movement, but at lower rates, the reported sales embracing 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 8¾c., with July quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 2,250 tcs. do., September, at 8 7-16c.@8 15-16c.; 1,500 tcs. do., December, and 1,500 tcs. do., January, at 8¼c. Also, for Chicago delivery, 4,000 tcs. Western Steam, prompt delivery, at 8c., and 2,500 tcs. do., September, at 8⅛d. ℘ ℔.... Beef has been inactive, since our last, at from $7 75@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$13 for New Extra do. ℘ bbl.... Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for Indian Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess.... Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $23@$29 for inferior to choice brands.... Butter and Cheese essentially as in our last.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for, with Liverpool Ground quoted about steady at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 40, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 40c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite tame at 7c., gold, ℘ ℔.

SKINS—The market has been very quiet throughout, with Honduras Deer quoted at 55c.@57½c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Chagres, 60c.; San Juan, 55c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.@60c.; Porto Cabello, 55c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ℘ ℔. And Tampico Goat at 47c.; Matamoras, 47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 32½c.@37½c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 76c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency, ℘ ℔.

SOAP—Foreign stock has been slow of sale; domestic product in fair jobbing request. We quote Castile at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—The inquiry for the leading kinds of stock has been fair, in a jobbing way, though the wholesale trade has been comparatively slow. Prices rule firm, with Mace quoted at $1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.@26c.; Cloves, 26½c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c., ℘ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been strong in price, and offered reservedly, but have been less active to-day. Sales have been reported of 819 hhds. and 461 boxes, including 564 hhds. low fair refining Cuba, at 7¾c.; 185 hhds. do. do. at 7¾c.; 6 hhds. and 261 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.; 200 boxes Clayed at 8c.; 14 hhds. Guadaloupe, to the trade, at 9¼c.; and 50 hhds. St. Jago at 8⅝c. ℘ ℔. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9¼c.... Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Powdered quoted at 11c.@11½c.; Crushed at 11c.@11½c.; Granulated, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; A's, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; and Yellow at 9½c.@10⅜c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet, with strictly prime lots held above the views of buyers, who were bidding 8½c., with 8⅝c. asked; sales have been reported of equal to 91,000 ℔s., in lots, at from 8⅜c.@8⅝c.... Of Stearine, 25 hhds. choice sold at 9¼c., with prime tierce stock quoted at 9⅛c. asked and 9¼c. bid; market dull.

WHISKY—Sales, 280 bbls., in lots, at 94c., showing a firmer market.

WOOL—A fair demand has been noted for Domestic Fleece, which has been in better supply and generally quoted steady, with the main dealings within the range of 40c.@52c., chiefly at 45c.@50. Domestic Pulled has been quiet at about former rates; a few transactions, limited in amount, have been reported mostly in stock available at from 40c.@45c. California product has attracted less attention, yet has not varied much as to values; offerings ample of most qualities. Texas Wool has been in some request, mainly at from 27½c.@32½c. Combing Wool moderately inquired for at unaltered rates. Foreign Wool has been held with a fair show of confidence, though inactive thus far, small sales only having been reported on the basis of previous quotations.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ℘ ℔.
X to XXX Fleece	42@56
No. 1 Fleece	40@45
No. 2 Fleece	38@43
Tub-washed Fleece	44@52
Texas coarse and extra fine	16@33
New Mexican Fleece	16@26
California Spring Clip	18@33
California Fall Clip and Lambs	18@23
Extra Pulled	40@48
Super Pulled	40@46
No. 1 Pulled	30@37
Montevideo	17@35
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	20@32
Cape	30@37
Combing Wool	40@62½

FREIGHTS—The general market shows less activity. Steam room on berth is quoted firm, with a fair inquiry for accommodation, chiefly for Grain, Tobacco, and Provisions. Sail room weak and irregular, on a rather more liberal supply. Rates on vessels for Grain, on charter, lower, without leading to much business.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 10d. ℘ bushel; 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℘ ℔.; 250 hhds. Tobacco at 50s.; 150 hhds. Syrup at 37s. 6d. And by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 12½d. ℘ bushel; 150 bales Furs and Skins and 400 pks. Leather on private terms; 750 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 5,700 boxes Cheese at 70s. Also, a British ship, 991 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and a British ship, 888 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 90s.... For London, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d.; and by steam, 250 tcs. Beef at 9s. ℘ tierce; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 55s.; 40 tons Tallow Scraps, at 60s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 25 pks. Butter, and 500 pks. Oil-cake on private terms.... For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef, at 9s. ℘ tierce; 35 tons Oil at 60s. The British brig, 255 tons, hence with Oil-cake, mentioned in our last, for the United Kingdom, direct, goes to Bristol.... For Cork and orders, a British brig, 228 tons, hence with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; an Italian bark, 519 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 8s. 7½d. ℘ quarter, and a Norwegian brig, 195 tons, (to arrive from Hamburg,) with Resin and Spirits Turpentine from Wilmington, at 7s. and 9s.... For Antwerp, by sail, 600 tcs. Lard on private terms.... For Bremen, by steam, 140 bbls. Dried Apples, 300 bbls. Resin, 240 pks. Tobacco, and 950 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 350 tcs. Lard, 200 bbls. Dried Apples, and 1,150 bbls. Resin, on private terms.... For the Continent, a British bark, 780 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s., Dutch ports excluded; and another, 735 tons, hence, with about 4,800 bbls. do., on private terms.... For Stettin, a German bark, 273 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 8s. 3d. ℘ bbl.... For the German Baltic, an Austrian bark, 478 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 10s. ℘ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 23, 1873.

Trade in all descriptions of Live Stock on this forenoon was small. Beeves were slow from 8½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., with a few tops at 12c. ℘ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7 cwt., strong. Milch Cows slow from $30@$65 ℘ head, calves included. Sheep and Lambs even at reduced rates were slow, only selected lots could be forced off. Sheep sold from 6c.@6⅞c. ℘ ℔.; Lambs from 7½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔. Veals were also very difficult of sale, except in small lots; prices ranged from 7c.@9½c. ℘ ℔., with coarse grass Calves at $7 ℘ head. Live Hogs were nominal from 5½c.@5⅝c. ℘ ℔.; City Dressed from 6¼c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.; trade uncertain.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 216 Kentucky Lambs, weight 11,270 ℔s., at 7½c. ℘ ℔.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market S. McGraw sold 77 grass Calves at $7 ℘ head. Hume & Elliott sold 21 Veals, weight 3,170 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 37 Veals, weight 5,460 ℔s., at 8½c. ℘ ℔.; 21 Veals, weight 3,020 ℔s., at 8¾c. ℘ ℔.; 20 Veals, weight 3,170 ℔s., at 9¼c. ℘ ℔.; 98 Sheep, weight 7,960 ℔s., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 17 Sheep, weight 1,350 ℔s., at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 8 Sheep, weight 980 ℔s., at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,640 ℔s., at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 4 Sheep, weight 440 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 376 Lambs, weight 22,540 ℔s., at 9½c. ℘ ℔.; 90 Lambs, weight 5,510 ℔s., at 9⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 68 Lambs, weight 4,290 ℔s., at 9¾c. ℘ ℔.; 11 Lambs, weight 730 ℔s., at 10½c. ℘ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 23, 1873: 840 head of horned Cattle, 7,810 Sheep and Lambs, 545 Veals, 8,609 Hogs, 32 Horses.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,196 Hogs, 1,519 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,225 Sheep and Lambs, 42 Cows, 338 Veals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 23 cars reported to arrive, 612 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,185 head, or 305 cars, against 316 cars for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at yesterday's prices for all grades, with a shade weaker feeling on common stock; about 1,950 head were disposed of. Sales, 254 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,159 to 1,444 ℔s., at $5 75@$6 37½; 118 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,084 to 1,324, at $5 25@$6 25; 20 head Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 767 ℔s., at $4 25; 280 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,013 to 1,330 at $5 25@$6 25; 199 head Missouri Steers ranging from 1,107 ℔s. to 1,436 ℔s., at $5 60@$6 62½; 82 head Missouri Cows, ranging from 902 ℔s. to 918 ℔s., at $4; 22 head Missouri heifers, averaging 866 ℔s., at $4 50; 181 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,279 ℔s. to 1,430 ℔s., at $6 50@$6 55; 18 head Michigan Steers, averaging 983 ℔s., at $4 62½; 10 head Michigan stockers, averaging 1,291 ℔s., at $5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including 8 cars reported to arrive, 5,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 14,200 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week. The market was active at ¼c. off on Canada Lambs from last week's closing prices; Sales, 1,474 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 59½ ℔s. to 71 ℔s., at $7@$8 15; 356 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 82 to 153 ℔s., at $4 50@$5 75; 223 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 75 ℔s., at $4 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,300 head, against 12,700 head for the same time last week. The market was slow for want of stock, only four or five loads are in the pens; prices advanced 20c. ℘ cwt.; sales 1,200 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 199 to 217 ℔s., at $4 25@$4 35.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 515 bales; gross, 565 bales; sales, 200 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 33,325 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—Cotton firm; bare of offerings; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 418 bales; exports, coastwise, 318 bales; sales, 53 bales; stock, 8,302 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 23.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 20 bales; exports, coastwise, 161 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 1,131 bales.

MOBILE, July 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 24 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 11,375 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 4,3 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,905 bales.

GALVESTON, July 23.—Cotton dull and steady; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 180 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 13,898 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher, closing quiet and rather weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 30; No. 2 Spring closed—$1 31 spot, $1 20¾ July, $1 14½ August, $1 07½ September; No. 3 Spring, $1 09@$1 09½; rejected, 91c.@92c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 36½c. spot, 36⅞c. August, 38⅜c. September; rejected closed at 33¼c. Oats in fair demand, and prices lower; No. 2 at 27¼c. spot, 26½c. August; rejected, 25½c.@26c. Rye firm and in fair demand for cash; No. 2 Fall, 65c.@70c.; in fair demand and firm for September at 83½c.@85c. Provisions quiet and firmer. Pork in fair demand, firm, and higher; sales at $15 25; held at $15 50@$15 75 at close for cash; August sold at $15 50, closing strong. Lard dull and a shade lower; held at $8 05; $8 bid. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; prices ⅛c. higher; quoted—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9⅛c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Whisky in good demand at 91c. bid; 92c. asked; no sales. Freights have an advancing tendency; by Lake, Corn to Buffalo, 5¼c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 273,000 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 342,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—10,695 bbls. Flour, 239,206 bushels Wheat, 288,534 bushels Corn, 51,400 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—111,719 bushels Wheat, 131,802 bushels Corn, 11,850 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—43,300 bushels Wheat, 87,318 bushels Corn, 17,682 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10¼c.; Corn, 9c.@9¼c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 50; White, $9@$9 75. Wheat firmer; market dull; sales, 4,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, in lots, at $1 34@$1 36; 500 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 40; quoted: Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 42; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 42; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 34; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 32; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn quiet; sales, 20,000 bushels, in lots, at 46c.@47c. Oats declined ½c. for No. 2 Chicago; sales, 1,600 bushels No. 2 Western at 39c.; 700 bushels choice Ohio at 39c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour dull but steady. Howard-street Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra do., $6 50@$9; do. Family, $9 25@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra do., $6@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9. Wheat dull and lower. Choice White, $1 75; fair to prime do., $1 50@$1 70; choice Amber, $1 64@$1 65; good to prime Red, $1 55@$1 61; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 50; Western Red, $1 50; do. Amber, $1 55. Corn steady for Southern; White Southern, 86c.; Yellow do., 80c.; Mixed Western dull and ½c. lower at 65c. Oats quiet but firm. Southern 50c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 44c.@46½c.; do. White, 47c. Rye dull at 65c. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c., with sales. Bacon in fair demand and firm. Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard quiet at 8¾c.@9c. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky nominal at 95.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Flour firm for best grades; others dull; Winter Superfine, $4@$4 50; Winter Extra, $4 75@$5 50; Winter Double Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 50; Family, $7 85@$9. Wheat firmer; only sample lots selling; new No. 3 Fall, $1 20; new No. 2 Winter Red, $1 35@$1 37½. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@39c., in elevator; 45c. sacked. Oats slow; No. 2, 31¾c. in elevator, 34c.@35c. sacked. Barley—No market. Rye firm at 60c. Whisky dull at 90c. Pork quiet at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon firm; cash lots of Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10c. cash and August, 10⅜c. bid September; held 10½c.@10¾c. Lard dull; small lots of Refined at 8¾c. Hogs lower at $4@$4 40. Cattle firm; Texas range at $1 75@$4 80; native Cows and Heifers, $2 10@$4; medium to choice Beeves, $3 70@$5 60. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs, 1,300 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales of 2,200 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52; prime White Canada held at $1 85; choice, $1 90@$1 92. Corn quiet; rough lots No. 2 Illinois held at 52c.; sales of 2 cars at 54c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for bolted, $1 10 for unbolted ℘ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $21@$22 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—24,500 bushels Wheat, 51,500 bushels Corn, 3,297,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—6,900 bushels Wheat, 11,500 bushels Malt, 1,160,000 feet Lumber.

BOSTON, July 23.—The market for Wool is steady and firm at recent prices. New fleece arrives quite freely, and there is now a fine assortment to select from. The sales have ranged from 45c.@50c. ℘ ℔., with sales of good lines of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania from 47c.@50c. Pulled Wool is steady and firm at from 40c.@50c. for Superfine and Extra, and very choice Superfine from 52c.@65c. Combing and Delaine fleeces are in demand at 50c.@52½c. for Delaine and 55c. and upward for Combing, as to quality and condition. Supplies of Spring California continue to be sold up close, and for the best Northern Wool 35c. is readily obtained, and in some instances a higher figure, but Wool to command 35c. must be light and handsome. Foreign Wool is quiet, and our market rules so much lower than markets abroad that holders are indifferent about selling.

ALBANY, July 23.—Wheat—The market is strong, and with an advancing tendency. We quote: No. 2 Amber State, $1 65; No. 1 do., $1 70; No. 2 White State, $1 70; No. 1 do., $1 75; Extra do., $2; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 85; No. 1 do., $1 90; Extra do., $2; No. 2 Canada Treadwell, $1 87@$1 90; No. 1 do., $1 93; No. 2 White Canada, $1 95; No. 1 do., $2, and Extra do., $2 05. Rye nominally 70c.@75c. for old State. Corn very dull. Nothing doing in Barley. Malt is freely sought for at $1 15 for Western, made from six-rowed State Barley; $1@$1 05 for City, made from two-rowed State; $1 10@$1 12 for six-rowed do. Oats active at the following quotations: For car-lots No. 2 Chicago, 45c.@48c.; No. 1 do., 47c.@48c.; No. 2 Western, 47c.@48c.; No. 1 do., 49c.@51c., and White, 53c.@54c.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Flour quiet and easy; Extra Family, $5 50; A No. 1, $7; fancy, $8. Wheat quiet and firm; prices unchanged. Corn scarce at 58c.@62c., sacked. Oats firm at 42c.@44c., sacked. Rye dull at 60c.@65c., on arrival. Barley nominal. Mess Pork steady at $16@$16 50. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c., packed. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c., loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@15c.; plain, 13c.@13½c. Lard steady; choice Leaf, 9c.@9½c. in tierces; 10c. in kegs; steam, 8¾c.; small orders ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky firm at 92c.@93c.

TOLEDO, July 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 85; No. 3 do., $1 65; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan, spot and July, $1 54@$1 54½; August, $1 36; September, $1 38; No. 2 Red, $1 55@$1 55½. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, spot, July and August, 43½c.; September, 45c.; Low Mixed, 42½c.; White, 51c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1 at 40½c.; No. 2, spot, 32¾c.@32½c.; August, 30½c.; Michigan, 33c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 23.—Flour dull; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 50; Family, $8 50@$9 50. Corn scarce; Mixed, 57c.; Yellow, 60c.; White, 75c. Oats, 42c.@43c. Bran quiet at 80c. Hay scarce; prime, $24. Pork dull at $17. Dry-salted Meats scarce; Shoulders, 8¼c. Bacon active and firmer; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Hams, 15¾c.@16c. Lard dull; Refined Tierce, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Keg, 10c.@10¼c. Sugar dull; fully fair, 9½c. Molasses—No movement. Whisky active and higher; Louisiana, 95c.; Cincinnati, $1. Coffee quiet at 18c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 127¾; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 115¾.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Quercitron Bark No. 1 is offered at $35. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7@$7 75; State Indiana and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 50; high grades, $8 75@$9 75. Wheat unchanged; Red, $1 64@$1 70, the latter for new; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye—No sales. Corn higher; Yellow, 60½c.@62c.; Mixed Western, 59½c.@62c. Oats unchanged; White, 47½c.@50c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 12½c.@12⅛c.; Refined, 18¼c.@18½c. Whisky held at 95c.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour dull and lower at $6 75@$7. Wheat dull and nominally $1 25@$1 35. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye quiet at 70c.@72c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork quiet at $16. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats firm with a good demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c., held at 9¼c.; Clear Sides held at 9¼c. Bacon in improved demand; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides held at 10¼c. Whisky firm at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour—Demand light; Holders firm. Wheat—Lower grades advanced; No. 1, $1 30¼; No. 2, $1 24½, cash or July; $1 18½, August. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 28c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 1, 60c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 86½; No. 1 White opened at $1 78; closed at $1 76; Amber Michigan, $1 56½. Corn steady at 47c. Oats in good demand at 40½c.@41c. Receipts—1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—Wheat lower; Old No. 1 Red Winter, $1 55; No. 2 nominal at $1 38@$1 40; New Red offered at $1 43 for No. 1; $1 32 for No. 2. Corn steady. Oats lower; sales of No. 1 State at 38c.; No. 2 at 36c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Flour in good demand at $9@$9 50. Corn in fair demand and firmer at 55c.@67c. Oats quiet and weak at 43c. Bacon unchanged. Lard unchanged. Pork dull and nominal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 23—1:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅛.

12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅞; 10-40s, 91; New 5s, 90⅛.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅞.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅛.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 15-16¼ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 47¼.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅞.

5:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1½ ℘ cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £320,000. Consols, 92⅞@93 for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 93⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 46¾.

PARIS, July 23—P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, July 23—P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm, but quotations are unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July, at 8⅝d.; from New-Orleans, deliverable July, at 8⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable September, at 8¾d., and shipped from Savannah or Charleston October and November, not below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 8,500 bales were American. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below good ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 9-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of the new crop not below good ordinary, shipped from Savannah or Charleston October and November, at 8 9-16d., and Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July, at 8⅝d.

LONDON, July 23—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Petroleum, 38⅜f. for fine pale American.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mimi—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....................$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.................... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.................... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.................... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.................... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Mr. HAVEMEYER is very anxious to make it appear that complaints of his conduct arise from the disappointment of Republicans, in that he did not give them sufficient offices. Yet he declares that he has given them almost everything. How, then, can they be disappointed? Mr. HAVEMEYER'S subterfuge may deceive people in their dotage, but can have no effect on the minds of intelligent men. He is censured by us for appointing to office the publisher of an obscene paper. Who knows, or cares to know, what are MATSELL'S politics? Assuredly his bias in politics would make not the least difference to us in our estimate of his character. He has helped to flood the City with indecent literature, and it is all nonsense for Mr. HAVEMEYER to try to turn the question into one of politics. It is one of simple decency. That Mr. HAVEMEYER should be insensible to this fact, and should fancy that the shallow artifice of crying out "it's all politics" will justify his appointment of MATSELL, only shows how incompetent he is for his present office. He is not blamed for the political character of his nominations, but for disregarding honor and decency in his dealings with the public—in fine, for acting as if he were a very dishonest man instead of an honest one.

Of all controversies which the folly or irritability of mankind could originate, a controversy over the recent college regatta would be the most tedious and uninteresting to the general public. The part of every man in life is to take his defeats with a good grace. We are all liable to those misadventures, and the best way to meet them is with a smile on our lips. We are sorry to see the young gentlemen who rowed in the late race disposed to get up a wrangle about the winner, the course, and all the rest of it. Many letters have been sent to us on the subject, and we have suppressed them all, from respect for the writers themselves and for the colleges to which they belong. The decision of the umpire has been given, and it is final. Why not bow to it, if not cheerfully, at least quietly? What is the good of getting up a newspaper "row," and creating a scandal? The case of Harvard is really a very hard one—she was awarded the first place, and received the colors, and yet had to surrender her honors. No word of complaint comes from Mr. DANA or his crew, and they have risen immensely in public estimation in consequence of their manly behavior. How many of us would like to take the second place in any contest when we believed we had fairly won the first, and after it had actually been awarded to us? It is a trial through which we need not be anxious to pass. These young students of Harvard have gone through it like gentlemen, and we honor them for it, and believe that upon the whole they win a victory greater than that which they could have gained in a boat race. Let the other colleges follow the example. We at least decline to allow any of them to make an ignoble fuss before the public.

The *Herald* very appropriately appears as the advocate of all the criminals whom its "personal" advertisements have been the means of bringing to jail. The vile women and viler men who carry on their trade through these advertisements are the *Herald's* clients, and it is bound to do the best it can for them. Thus, the woman who murdered GOODRICH in Brooklyn is now receiving the aid of its assistants in what it calls its "intellectual department," "half native and half foreign." These worthy persons are much more at home in defending assassins than in treating of the Constitution or Government. Every day an hysterical account of the sorrows of KATE STODDARD, the woman of many names, appears in the *Herald*. Yesterday we were told that "KATE"—for so our "intellectual" friends call her—showed one of her visitors a "small particle of congealed blood in her locket." She regretted she had lost part of the "treasure." Perhaps she would like to shoot somebody else and get some more. A farrago of sentimental rubbish about her "baby" and the cruelties of "CHARLIE" is then compiled for "KATE" by her intellectual visitor, and she is made to say that she "believes in the truths" of Christianity, but "was never made to follow any law that was not plain" to her. That is the sort of stuff which does duty instead of honor or principle nowadays. A woman says she is a Christian, but cannot obey the laws of man, and everybody sympathizes with her. The authorities of Raymond-street Jail would show some regard for decency and justice if they would keep the intellectual department of the *Herald* outside that building. It is an insult to the public, and an offense to the law, to entrap an accused person into making constant statements designed to defeat justice, and add new encouragement to immorality and crime.

So much has been said of the new English war-ship, the *Devastation*, that we thought a description of her from a competent person would be of interest to the public. The late Constructor of the British Navy, Mr. REED, has assisted our correspondent, and he has had many favorable opportunities of inspecting the ship. His account, which we publish to-day, will be found well worthy of attention, and we can answer for it that its accuracy may be thoroughly depended on. As to the real value of the ship as an engine of war, we must leave our readers to form their own opinions.

Dr. RUSSELL describes, in a letter which we publish to-day, a visit to Carlsbad. His narrative will interest many of our readers who have been to that watering-place, and those who have not will find his letter far from dull reading. Dullness is a sin which Dr. RUSSELL never commits, nor does he kill himself in trying to be "funny," like some of the flashy correspondents of the day. Although he is an old hand at the bellows, he beats most of the young ones, and we only wish we knew where half a dozen correspondents equally clever could be found.

On the score of dramatic effect the progress of events in Spain leaves nothing to be desired. The rebel iron-clad *Vittoria* is being dogged along the coast by a German frigate, whether on the score of the international obligation to suppress piracy or from some more occult diplomatic reason does not appear. Desertions to the Carlists continue to be frequent, and people in Barcelona who have anything to lose are making their escape from the city. A proposition to call out the reserves has been entertained, though *Hotspur's* query will suggest itself to most people in regard to the result of such a summons. Next to rational patriotism, what Spain wants most is money. As the July coupons on her most recent bonds have not yet been paid, the prospect of pecuniary aid from abroad is exceedingly slim. To replenish the exhausted exchequer extra war taxes are to be levied with the certain result of causing further revolt. People suspected of Carlist leanings are to be most heavily taxed—a decision which will place in the hands of dishonest collectors a fine instrument of fraud and extortion. Altogether Spain is as near civil chaos as any of her offspring among the Central American Republics ever were, and nothing short of a miracle seems capable of saving the Republic from confessed failure.

Our dispatches from the bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania indicate difficulties with the miners and a rise in bituminous coal. As many important industries are entirely dependent upon this kind of coal, and as, moreover, a resort to it has been contemplated as a check on the demands of the anthracite mine-owners, this news has an unpleasant look.

PUBLIC RIGHTS.

The contest now going on concerning Washington Market is a very curious one. On one side stand a body of men who have long taken possession of an important public thoroughfare, and turned it into a horrible and dangerous nuisance. They are supported by some of the local authorities, and particularly by the Mayor, who seems to have made up his mind that the proper thing for a man in his position to do is to run counter to the interests of the public. On the other side in this struggle we have the Board of Health, which has been severely blamed for not doing its duty, and which, when it tries to do its duty, is instantly confronted with the corrupt agents of the nuisance-mongers, led by Mayor HAVEMEYER. The present state of the fight is, that the public is menaced with a serious danger, and that the Washington Market men simply defy the Board of Health to interfere with them.

The owners or occupiers of the stalls say they have a right to be there. But who has the right to take the thoroughfares of the City and use them for purposes of private profit? City permits could not be granted for taking away the sidewalk in front of your house. And no one has a right to breed a pestilence in the City. The Corporation Counsel has given in a very decided "opinion," in which he says that the Board of Health has full power and authority to remove the offensive stalls at once. The board has shown a sincere anxiety to do its duty. It was about to perform it at once when the Mayor, with the infatuation which has characterized almost all his recent acts, interfered to prevent it. It is a great wonder that he did not prevent the removal of the rendering establishment. The Superintendent of Markets is the only other person who wishes to keep the stalls where they are. He says that a little alteration in them would "overcome the difficulty." What he means by that phrase we do not know, and, probably, he had no idea himself. It is quite certain, however, that the nuisance created by the stalls can only be properly dealt with by their entire removal. "But bad smells and rotten garbage are not unhealthy," say the stall-keepers. "Look at us; we are fat and rosy." Very likely they are, but the common experience is that foul odors and putrid meat and vegetables do *not* make people fat and rosy, but rather tend to put them in their coffins. One man may enjoy himself over an open cess-pool. Is that any reason why cess-pools should be opened in our chief thoroughfares? These stalls in Washington Market can be smelt half a mile off. Their owners have utterly disregarded the commonest claims of cleanliness, and have treated the public as if they were slaves. A fatal disorder of some kind or other is rapidly approaching our City; of that there seems to be little doubt. It is of the utmost importance that we should leave as few points for it to lay hold of as possible. Washington Market is one of the places in which it would instantly find a strong foothold. And we cannot prevent it, because the originators of the nuisance do not like to be disturbed, and because we have a Mayor who is incapable of understanding what the public needs in the year 1873. He passes his time in dozing over the blessed days of old, when sanitary regulations were almost unknown, and when people thought that pestilence was the "will of God," instead of a curse following their own dirtiness and neglect.

These stall-keepers are by no means powerless. They subscribe money for the maintenance of their "rights"—that is, the right to suppress the public rights—and boast that they will escape unmolested now because they have "squared it" with the authorities—a libel, doubtless, on the market officials, to whom the statement refers. They say that they are only being "struck" for a little more money. Some of the papers which at first assailed them are now very curiously publishing all sorts of sly excuses for them. The "Liberal" organ speaks of the "equities" of their case, and praises the "improvements" in the stalls, and otherwise goes as far as it dare to justify the retention of a nuisance against which the public have been seriously warned by the Board of Health. The stall-keepers know how to manage most of the papers. Yesterday morning they obtained an injunction from Judge PRATT against the removal of their stalls, but it was vacated in the after part of the day. Thus the struggle is being conducted briskly on one side. We hope the other side—the Board of Health—will be not less energetic and determined. Remove the stalls at all hazards. Let the "equities" be decided when the plague-breeding nuisance is broken up. When a house is on fire we do not stop to ask whether the engines have a right to throw water upon it. The Board of Health declares these stalls to be a dangerous nuisance. Then demolish them—that is the short way of "overcoming the difficulty," as the rhetorical Mr. DEVOE says. We have heard enough for the present about the stall-keepers' rights. Now let us hear something about the rights of the public.

A NEW PERIL OF THE RAIL.

The robbery of the express-train on the Union Pacific Railway, on Monday evening, is producing wild excitement throughout South-western Iowa and the adjacent portions of Missouri and Nebraska. It well may. In boldness and in atrocity the crime has never been equaled. But the example having been once set, people will not be slow to believe that desperadoes may be found to follow it. The event adds a new peril to railway travel, which already had enough of them. The new danger will not be the less formidable in that it is indefinite, and the dread of it will not be confined to the far West, where this crime occurred. If robbers need only a long stretch of thinly-inhabited or uninhabited country, and a sharp curve in a road, they may find these within 100 miles of New-York. It is not only on the long reaches across the Western plains that such opportunities occur. They might be found in a dozen places on the railroads of Pennsylvania, and on some in the north-eastern part of our own State. Robbery is a business that stimulates ingenuity. The affair on the Union Pacific may give a hint to ambitious villains all over the country.

In the recent instance the robbers contented themselves with robbing the express-car. But express-cars can be very easily guarded, and there is no reason why the next adventure should not be with the passengers as well. The daring scoundrels who walked down the sides of the coaches on Monday evening, with pistols pointed at the passengers' heads, compelling them to keep quiet, might just as easily have occupied a few of their number by "going through" the frightened and huddled crowd. That they did not is due to the fact that they lacked the full command of their resources which comes from experience.

We cannot say how far this remarkable crime will affect the minds of travelers generally. Perhaps as a single incident on a comparatively remote road, it may be before long forgotten. But a repetition of it, or the occurrence of anything like it would have a very extended and enduring effect. And as a matter of fact the robbery was of a most astounding nature. Probably among the perils of the railway the most nervous traveler never included the possibility of the train's being waylaid, wrecked, and robbed by highwaymen. Such an occurrence throws the exploits of the banditti of the Abruzzi, and of the robbers of the overland stages, into the shade. For it must be remembered that these Iowa robbers did not confine their plans to mere plunder. They included the probability, almost the certainty, of murder on a large scale. Had not the officers of the train and the male passengers been too much startled and frightened to offer resistance, doubtless those who resisted would have been killed. But had not the prompt courage of the engineer enabled him to reverse his engine, and put on the air-brake, the loss of life might have been appalling. The whole affair seems almost incredible in its enormity.

Yet it is in reality but an extreme form of a kind of crime which has been attempted a number of times, and which has met with some success. The express companies could tell of many which have resembled that in Iowa in design, and of others scarcely less original. The risk of loss from this species of robbery is a well-considered element in the calculations of experienced express officers. If very decisive steps are not immediately taken to prevent such occurrences in the future, the companies will necessarily be greatly affected. The mere possibility of such an experience on a road like the Union Pacific, which carries not only valuable mails, but exceptionally valuable express freight, such as bullion and gold dust, is sufficient to render the customers of express companies uneasy.

It is quite probable that the robbers will be caught. The people of three States are banded against them, and organized troops of armed men are scouring the country in every direction in pursuit of them. It is to be hoped that if they are captured they will not be lynched. That, indeed, is a summary procedure which has great terrors for the lawless. But it would be better if legal punishment could be inflicted promptly. Ruffians have a dread of the organized machinery of the law which acts the same at all times, and which punishes next year as pitilessly as this. Meanwhile, the most careful provision should be made, and made permanently, to meet another such danger if it should occur. It will not be possible to watch all lonely places on the lines of railway travel, but it will be practicable to let it be known that train officers and express guards are prepared to defend the persons and property intrusted to their care. If that be once known, we shall have no more train robberies. The Western thief, like most other thieves, is in the great majority of cases a coward. He will not attack where there is much chance of defense, and the express companies ought to make it certain that in the case of their property defense will be prompt and energetic.

HISTORICAL STAGES OF ROMANISM.

A correspondent recently drew attention, in these columns, to the distinction to be observed between forms of worship and doctrine which may be called Catholic and those which are essentially Roman. When one looks into the subject, it is surprising how comparatively modern are most of the characteristic usages of the Romish communion. The date when the Christian Church began to fall away from its pristine simplicity of worship and constitution will be variously fixed, according to the doctrinal leanings of the inquirer. Roman influence on the Church was doubtless felt before the seventh century, but the Primacy of the Bishop of Rome was never formally acknowledged before that date. All bishops were called Pope, or Papa, until BONIFACE III., about the year 606, induced PHOCAS, Emperor of the East, in his capacity of temporal head of the Church, to limit the title to the Bishop of Rome. The only innovations which had been sanctioned by the Church at large previous to that date were the addressing of petitions to the saints and the practice of prayer for the souls of the departed. The adoption of Latin as the language of Catholic devotion was contemporaneous with the establishment of the supremacy of the Bishops of Rome.

Following the second Council of Nice, in 787, the sanction of the Church was given to the paying of devotional reverence to the emblem of the cross, to images, and to relics, and in 800 the canonization of pious men and martyrs was instituted by Pope LEO III., though it was nearly 200 years later before the practice actually commenced with the canonization of ST. UDALRICUS. About this period, the year 1000, culture seemed to be dead throughout Europe, and the power of the Romish Church as an ecclesiastical organization was approaching its zenith. It was reserved for Pope GREGORY VII., the celebrated HILDEBRAND, to impose, toward the close of the eleventh century, the vow of celibacy, which has tended, more than anything else, to give the Romish priesthood that singleness of purpose and perfect subjection to authority, which render their influence so formidable an element in the affairs of every community among whom they exercise their functions. The infallibility of the Church speaking through its councils was established about the same time. Just before the eleventh century closed, PETER the Hermit obtained his mandate to preach the first crusade. In his arrangement of a series of beads for the reckoning of prayers, the French monk left as enduring a legacy to the Church as his inflammatory preaching left to the course of European history. The number of sacraments became generally recognized as seven about 1160, though they were not authoritatively affirmed till the sittings of the Council of Trent in 1547.

What may be called the test doctrines of the Romish Communion—doctrines for the denial of which heretics were burned and countries devastated—begin with the Fourth Lateran Council in 1215. It was then declared to be heresy to deny the doctrine of transubstantiation, and the practice of auricular confession, which had been expressly forbidden in the fourth century, was then enjoined upon the faithful. The elevation and adoration of the Host were introduced about this same period, and the sounding of a bell as a signal for the prostration of the people before the Host was decreed by Pope GREGORY IX. in 1228. The sacred festival of Corpus Christi in honor of the doctrine of transubstantiation was instituted in 1264. The communion cup was first denied to the laity by the Council of Constance in 1414, and a minor council held at Florence in 1438 first officially promulgated the doctrine of purgatory. The Council of Trent, which was summoned (1546-1564) to controvert the doctrines of the reformers, raised ecclesiastical tradition to a position of authority equal to that of the Holy Scriptures, and included the apocryphal books in the canon of the Old Testament. This last of the general councils fixed the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in the Roman Catholic Church. During the last twenty years we have seen new articles of faith added to the Romish creed. Chief among these are the dogma of the Immaculate Conception promulgated in 1854, and that of Papal Infallibility agreed to by the Vatican Council in 1870.

SWINDLING FORTUNE-TELLERS.

Eight swindlers advertised in yesterday's *Herald*, professing to read the future, and for a moderate pecuniary consideration to tell customers their destiny. One of these precious humbugs announces that he "gives luck," thus kindly controlling the previous arrangements of fate in behalf of those who are wise enough to seek his intervention. Lest this, however, should be an insufficient lure, and by way of leaving no holes in his net, this wonderfully-gifted person winds up his card by the comprehensive statement that he "tells everything." Another ingenious purveyor of futurity sets off her wares with the assurance that pay is refused unless the visitor is satisfied. The delicate irony of this is perhaps not appreciated by those who go to see fortune-tellers, since, if it were properly understood, inquirers into the "dim hereafter" might propose to defer payment until the events foretold had come to pass. A "European Clairvoyant" who "causes marriages" must be very popular we should say, although her methods may be somewhat questionable; and the native practitioner, who brings the separated together, may be likewise supposed to enjoy a good business. Nearly all the rest modestly propose to "reveal your whole life from the cradle to the grave," and doubtless find plenty of fools willing to be duped by them. The climax is, however, attained by the scientific professional who gravely assures the world that the only way the future can be known is by reading the planets, and that he is the only man or woman who can read them.

Now, it is hardly necessary to say that all these harpies, who find so congenial an organ through which to make known their preposterous trade, subsist by simply filching dollars from the pockets of the ignorant and foolish. Poor serving-maids, artisans, and laborers are the chief customers at these wretched shops, and there is no more flagrant instance in the town of obtaining goods, or money, under false pretenses. Nor is the mere loss of money or time the only evil entailed. The practice of visiting fortune-tellers in most cases involves dissatisfaction with honest work, visionary notions of life and its obligations, and sometimes even worse consequences, going even to the length of insanity and crime. So much harm has been done by the fortune-tellers in London that rigorous prosecutions have been instituted against them. Several of the more notorious knaves of the number have been proceeded against within a month past, and a number have very properly been sent to prison with hard labor. In the case of one who calls himself "Mr. Montague," it was proved that his promises had led his dupes to till-tapping, purloining letters, and other acts of felony. We have not the least doubt that the fraternity in New-York are equally mischievous. No respectable newspaper should publish their balderdash, and, with the want of publicity so procured, the business of anticipating the intentions of Providence would assuredly languish and possibly, in many cases, come to an end. The world will never be without a plentiful stock of fools, and that fortune-telling should die out altogether is, perhaps, not to be expected; but the practice might easily be reduced to much narrower limits than those in which it now flourishes, especially if public opinion, or something stronger, if need be, would sharply discourage the unscrupulous sheets that do so much to advertise the evil, and thus to extend its unwholesome influence. The wretches who pander to superstition and sensuality by spreading a knowledge of their facilities, are surely not much better than the sorry varlets who fatten more directly upon the proceeds.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A case of rather singular interest has lately been occupying the attention of the Justice, the police, and the people of Dedham, Mass. On the night of the 6th inst. it appears that a deliberate attempt was made to assassinate one WILLIAM B. LINCOLN, a respectable resident of the place, and that in the opinion of the Magistrate and the police there is "good and sufficient reason" to believe that the would-be assassin is none other than the wife of Mr. LINCOLN himself. In support of their theory, evidence was offered at the preliminary examination to the effect that after Mr. LINCOLN had been twice fired at, Mrs. LINCOLN "took to her heels," and never stopped until she reached home; that she gave no alarm, informed no person of the shooting, and, in short, did nothing whatever, either to assist her husband or to discover his condition after she had seen him fall. It was, furthermore, shown that in a short time subsequent to her arrival at the family dwelling she was found by a neighbor in quest of information, sitting in a chair, "perfectly calm and collected." A detective who later on questioned her concerning this peculiarity of her conduct, succeeded, as he avers, in eliciting the remark that "it was his place to come to her, and that she did not know but what she would get shot."

According to the testimony of Mr. LINCOLN, it seems that on the night in question his wife, at his own suggestion, left their house "for a quiet stroll." While thus engaged, some reference having been made to his youthful days, he requested Mrs. LINCOLN to pay a visit with him to the "Devil's Rock," this place having been his playground when a boy. She consented. When they arrived in front of a wall which guards the spot he desired to show her, and just as he was in the act of assisting her to ascend the rock, a pistol-shot was fired at him from behind the wall. It struck him in the left knee. He fell backward in one direction, while Mrs. LINCOLN fell in another. Immediately following the first, a second shot was fired, which took effect in his breast. He then drew a pistol from his pocket and fired at what he thought was the form of a man among the bushes, at the other side of the wall. Indeed, he was positive that he had seen a man within thirty or forty feet of him who was attired in dark clothes. In regard to the theory connecting his wife with the crime, he said, "I am positive she had nothing whatever to do with it."

The detective who has been employed in "working up the case" was permitted to cross-examine Mr. LINCOLN, and endeavored to confuse him with questions as to whether he had not frequently stated "that he did not know that it might not have been an animal he had seen behind the wall." The object was, of course, to show that Mr. LINCOLN had made many widely different statements in reference to the shooting in order to remove suspicion from his wife, although he knew very well that she alone had fired the shots. Mr. LINCOLN, however, was not to be caught by any such ruse. To all the questions and insinuations of the detective, he answered in the negative. Then there was an effort made to show that the marital relations of the LINCOLNS had been of a very unhappy character; but the witnesses put upon the stand for the purpose, swore they had never even heard the first hint of such a condition of affairs. In spite of all this, the Magistrate, in a lengthy review of the evidence, declared that the action of Mrs. LINCOLN, after the shooting of her husband, "was very unnatural for a person having a knowledge of the occurrence; that an innocent person would have been apt to alarm people, while she, on the contrary, although passing by houses, and even meeting a carriage but a short distance from the spot, informed no person that a grave crime had been committed, and continued on her journey home." Taken altogether, there was a sufficiently strong presumption of guilt to warrant sending the case to the Grand Jury, and he should order her to furnish sureties in the sum of $1,500 to answer to the Superior Court in September.

The Magistrate made no allusion to the fact that a Mr. BURR, while passing at a distance of about eight rods, as he himself testified, from the "Devil's Rock," on the night of the attempted murder, had heard two shots fired. At the same time he heard the words, "in a man's voice," "Good enough for you; served you right." This information the detective had received soon after the shooting, but did not try to use it to any purpose as soon as he learned that Mrs. LINCOLN'S conduct warranted the assumption that she had fired the shots at her husband, although no revolver was found either by the wayside or at the house of the accused.

Now it appears quite consistent with the innocence of Mrs. LINCOLN that she should have run home after the shots were fired, and that she should have been found "perfectly calm and collected" in her chair; for if she had been the cold-blooded murderess that the Magistrate thought there was reason to believe she was, one of her first acts, on leaving the scene of her crime, would have been to "raise the neighborhood" with her cries for help. Instead of that, she ran home, and remained in her chair "perfectly calm;" and in so doing demonstrated pretty clearly that the shock had temporarily deprived her of her senses, and that she had no more idea as to what she was doing than an infant. Had the detective proceeded on this instead of the more cruel assumption, the real criminal, in all probability, would be at present in custody.

THE WEAKNESS OF PROTESTANTISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, to thank you very heartily for your many outspoken words on the side of morality and religion. A subscriber to THE NEW-YORK TIMES almost from its first issue, I have learned to look to it with entire confidence, as sure to be found on the side of truth and right, and independent of a morbid public sentiment, or feeble public morality. May it so continue!

You cannot, of course, open your columns to religious controversy; nor would I ask it of you. But on this question of Romanism and Protestantism, (the great religious question of the day,) I would ask the favor of space to make a few suggestions.

You have yourself indicated the inherent weakness of Protestantism. The very term conveys it. "Protestantism" is the denial and resistance of certain understood errors. It is, therefore, a negation, not an affirmation. And the only bond which, in fact, is found broad enough to cover all so-called Protestants is this negative one, of opposition to Rome, while in their holding and teaching of positive Christian doctrines Protestants present an almost endless diversity and mutual antagonism.

Now, a negation is not an object of religious faith. Men need that something positive, distinct, and definite shall be presented for them to believe, and ask that they may be fed with strong meat, not kept on spiritual pap. And unless they get it, they will not attain to that Christian vigor and robustness which will be able to resist error and hold its own.

This, "Protestantism" fails to do, and Romanism does. The numberless divisions and disputes of Protestantism drive many such seekers either into a careless indifference, culminating in practical infidelity, or else into the open arms of Rome. For Rome presents to men a faith, very positive, distinct, and emphatic. Romanism is a living organism, uttering a very definite speech.

But Protestantism is a mere aggregation of materials, inharmonious, and often repellant, with an almost Babel-like confusion of tongues.

Hence, Protestantism, intended to be Rome's opponent, is to-day her valued ally. The conflict is not between a Wellington and Napoleon, but between an army thoroughly equipped, officered, and disciplined, and a disorganized, disorderly, and discordant mob. And no matter how many individuals there may be among that mob of the highest wisdom and loyalty and bravery, there can be but one result—the mob goes down.

There is but one method in which Protestantism can do anything else than yield before Romanism; and that is, as you yourself have so well said, to become united. And toward this the more earnest and intelligent popular feeling is now strongly reacting.

The great question is, upon what basis, and with what watchword?

There is but one basis and watchword against Romanism, and it is one which Protestants have quietly surrendered to her, and which she, knowing the full value of, very tenaciously holds in name and assertion.

"Romanism" must be met by "Catholicity." Hitherto the two terms are popularly used (even by one as well-informed and well-intentioned as yourself, Mr. Editor,) as synonymous and interchangeable; and herein is one of Rome's strong and favorite popular arguments. But there is between these two a vital distinction.

Behind modern Romanism, and underneath it, lies a well-defined body of religious truth and ecclesiastical order, drawn from the Bible and primitive Christian usage and law, out of which, and on top of which, Romanism, as it now stands before us, is an abnormal and distorted growth.

The Papal supremacy and infallibility, transubstantiation, compulsory confession, mariolatry—all these Catholicity is a stranger and a foe to. By the Bible, as interpreted by the early Christian testimony, they are all unqualifiedly condemned. We must go behind them all and oppose them, not by the mere denial and denunciation which is the usual weapon of Protestantism; not even by that direct and simple Scripture testimony alone in which Protestants do not agree together, but by Scripture testimony interpreted by the early Christian creeds and canons, and illustrated by Christian practice, through successive centuries antecedent to modern Romanism.

"The Bible alone" may be "the religion of Protestants;" but until, by some such appeal, they can agree together upon its vital truths, and in such agreement stand together, to teach them and present them in a common ecclesiastical order, it will not be a religion that can withstand Romanism. The negation of Protestantism must be replaced by the positive doctrinal searching, and uniform Church order, and general intercommunion of a true Catholicity, before Romanism will be checked.

This, we know, is just what the "Old Catholics" are now doing in Europe. And they deserve and should receive the earnest sympathy and prayers of all true "Protestants" this side the water.

Unfortunately many Protestant bodies are deterred from taking this line of argument by the well-founded fear that they will be handling a two-edged sword, which will cut away some of their own distinctive holdings as well as the Romanists'.

But until they shall be ready to do it, no matter though it may demand from them some modification of their present doctrinal and ecclesiastical position, they can hope to make no head against Romanism, but will fall a sure though gradual prey before her determined and well-disciplined advance. S. X.

THAT TEXAS BATTLE.

Referring to the statement of the Waco (Texas) *Examiner*, relative to a severe battle in Texas, which was given in THE TIMES of Sunday, the Austin *Journal*, of the 16th inst., says: "We notice going the rounds of the press a statement purporting to have come from a Mr. Johnson, of Granbury, Hood County, to the effect that an engagement had taken place at the head waters of the Concho River, resulting in the killing of Gen. Mackenzie, &c. The Executive Department is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Mackenzie, dated Fort Clark, July 11, to the Governor, which proves that the report was only a sensational rumor, as the letter was dated some days after the fight was said to have occurred."

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A Tennessee paper says: "The intelligence of the recovery of ex-President Johnson from a violent attack of cholera will be a source of universal joy and gratification. It was once thought during his illness that the disease was beyond all control; and it was only by the best and most skillful medical attention and treatment that he was rescued from the deadly grasp of the fell monster. Impaired in bodily vigor by the severity of the attack, he contemplates sojourning a few weeks at some Virginia watering-place, where, in breathing the pure air, and in drinking the pure water, and in enjoying the smiling landscape, we trust he may be fully restored to his usual degree of strength and good health. If the people of the United States could find that fountain, so celebrated in fact or fable, whose waters impart perpetuity to youth and elasticity to age, ex-President Johnson would long live to adorn and bless his day and generation."

PRETTY STRONG.

An incident attending a ride on Sunday last is told by the Lancaster (Penn.) *Express*, the parties being Mr. Stephen Musser, of Marietta, and a lady from Philadelphia. The lady held the reins, and in rounding a curve turned too suddenly, resulting in a tilt of the buggy, which threw her headforemost from her seat. Her body had already left the buggy, and she was descending upon her head between the wheels, when Mr. Musser, with that quickness of thought that comes to some persons in the hour of danger, seized her by her bustle with his left hand, while he grasped the reins and checked the horse with the right hand. The bustle was fortunately well secured, and the lady was saved.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CRUISE.

RECEPTION AT NEW-LONDON—A TWENTY-SEVEN-MILE RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, July 23.—Last night was spent by the yachtsmen either on board the yachts or in New-London. Very few stayed at the Pequot House, the proprietor having rather plainly intimated that he did not want any of the yachtsmen to stay with him. This was, I believe, in consequence of something that occurred during the stay of the New-York Yacht Club last year. The members of the club were rather chagrined at this cool reception, though by the guests of the house they were well received. Early this morning an order, issued by Commodore Voorhis, was sent round to each yacht and addressed to the owner. It read: "Whenever any yacht shall join the Commodore at any anchorage, the Captain shall report his arrival, and whenever a Captain shall desire to part company with the Commodore, or to leave the squadron temporarily or permanently, he shall report his wish to the Commodore or senior officer." This order is to be strictly enforced, several of the yacht-owners having at different times left the squadron upon arrival at the anchorage ground, and proceeded further up to the city, where, on one or two occasions, some of the more boisterous have conducted themselves scarcely as gentlemen should. At 8 o'clock this morning a meeting was called on board the Madeleine, to arrange for a race to-day, which was open for all classes of sloops. The course decided on was from a line drawn from the yacht Madeleine, which acted as stake-boat, to the Pequot House, the start to be a flying one to and around North Hummock Island to the light-ship off Brenton's Reef, leaving each on the starboard hand, thence to and around the flag-ship, sailing over the course twice, making a race of twenty-seven miles. It was further decided that the first gun to prepare should be fired at 11:30 A. M., the start to be ten minutes after. The yachts were classed and sailed under the regulations of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The entries were: First-class Sloops—Addie, W. H. Langley; Commodore, Joseph Ellsworth; Kate, Rear Commodore Dillon; Sadie, L. Ford; Mary, J. F. Barnard; Undine. Second-class Sloops—Kaiser Wilhelm, H. A. Mott; Maggie B., C. S. Stratton; Qui Vive, Thomas Clapham; Sophia, C. M. Felt; Selene, H. L. Beach; Emma J., John Treadwell; Ada, Dr. Bliven. Second Class—The Sadie and Selene, with the schooners Madgie, R. F. Loper, Jr., Foam, Smith Homans, Gypsey, H. Livingston. At the signal to start the yachts went off quickly, the Commodore first, and the Kate close on her stern; the Maggie B. first in her class, followed closely by the Qui Vive, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Ada. The Sophia was the last to get away, which she did in an admirable manner, considering the accident she met with yesterday, and which, by the way, she had so little time to repair, that the throat halyards gave way again to-day in the first round. But Chauncey Felt, backed by Capt. Joe Morris, refused to leave the ship, but repaired damages as he went on, and pluckily went over the course a second time, and was not last, either. In the run to North Hummock, the Commodore gained rapidly on the Kate, and on rounding the island, led by fully a mile, which lead she increased as the wind, which had started from the north north-west, veered round to south-west. The Maggie B., with Gen. Tom Thumb, now Capt. Stratton, at the wheel, where his head was just visible above the rail, gained on the Kaiser and Ada. After making the first round the race was a foregone conclusion, but might have been different if the Addie and Sophia had not each carried away their throat halyards in the first round. The Mary and Undine rounded the stake-boat the wrong way, which would have ruled them out of the race even if they had a chance of winning. During the afternoon a number of ladies from the Pequot House visited the Madeleine, and were shown over the magnificently-appointed yacht by Commodore Voorhis. Of course they were delighted with the sumptuous state-rooms and complete appointments of this yacht, which, in fitting up, may justly be called the model yacht of America. After the first round of the course the race was devoid of interest. The following is the time of starting and arrival:

	Start.			Home.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Commodore	11	41	30	3	58	00
Kate	11	41	37	4	12	33
Maggie B.	11	42	8	4	20	27
Kaiser W.	11	42	27	4	35	30
Ada	11	42	33	Withdrew		
Selene	11	42	50	Not timed		
Emma J.	11	43	15	Withdrew		
Undine	11	43	51	Not timed		
Sophia	11	44	12	Not timed		
Mary	11	44	55	Not timed		
Qui Vive	11	45	00	4	35	00
Addie	11	45	8	Broke down		
Sadie	11	53	47	Not timed		

The winning boat in each were: First class, Commodore made the race in 4:16:30, against Kate 4:30:56; second class, Maggie B., 4:38:19, against Qui Vive 4:50. On coming alongside the Commodore's boat, Tom Thumb was saluted by guns on all sides, to which he responded in an enthusiastic manner. Immediately he afterward repaired to the Commodore's boat, where he was heartily congratulated by a large party of ladies and gentlemen on winning his maiden yacht prize. To-morrow we leave for Stonington, where it is to be hoped there will be better facilities for telegraphing than the Pequot House affords.

SELLING ITALIAN CHILDREN.

PADRONE GLIONE HELD TO ANSWER—THE CONTRACTS UNDER WHICH THE CHILDREN WERE HELD—AN OLD LAW.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 23.—At the trial of Glione, the Italian padrone, before the City Court, to-day, several Italians from New-York and other places were present. The four boys testified that they had been in this country for twenty-one months, and had been kept in the Crosby-street den, in New-York, until they were brought to New-Haven seven weeks ago; that they were beaten and kicked unless they brought in a prescribed sum of money every night, and were told by Glione to steal if they could not earn the money; that they were also told by Glione their parents would be fined and they would be arrested by the police if they ran away, and that he had a legal right to hold them. They all said they would be glad to be free, if the law would give them freedom and protect them from Glione. The contracts under which the padrone claims a right to hold the boys were translated and laid before the court, and it appeared that the boys' services had been sold to him by the parents for four or five years, at an average rate of about $30 per year, and with a provision that the parents should pay for medical services, and should forfeit the wages and a fine of $80 if the boys should run away during the term of service. The recent Italian laws upon this subject were also laid before the court. Signor Secchi De Casali, editor of the *Eco de Italia*, was one of the witnesses for the State. The statute under which Glione has been indicted was passed in 1854 for the purpose of nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, but was never used for that purpose. The penalty is State Prison for from two to five years. The Court held that Glione is guilty of imprisoning free persons with intent to keep them in a State of servitude against their will, and required the prisoner to furnish total bonds of $4,000 for his appearance before a jury in October; failing to furnish bonds, Glione was committed to the County Jail. The boys will be taken care of by the city authorities until October.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 23.—The trustees of Colby University met this morning at 10 o'clock. A formal acceptance of the position of President was received from Dr. Robbins, and arrangements were made for his inauguration to-morrow. The name of Coburn Hall was given to the new building, containing a laboratory and cabinet, in honor of Hon. Abner Coburn, who has been a generous benefactor of the college. The vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Prof. Hamlin and Tutor Taylor will be filled at an adjourned meeting to-night or to-morrow. Twenty-three trustees were present, among them Senator Hamlin and Hon. Josiah H. Drummond. The associated Alumni met in the afternoon. The micrology for 1872 and 1873 was read by Prof. Hamlin.

AN AGED WOMAN MURDERED.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 23.—Isabella McBride, aged seventy years, living with her husband on a farm, about seven miles from this city, was brutally murdered last night by being shot through the head. Her husband, John McBride, was knocked down with a club and received severe cuts in the head, and when found this afternoon was lying on the floor, weltering in his blood but living. The old people lived alone, and were supposed to have a large sum of money. Three thousand dollars was found in the house. There is no clue whatever to the murderer.

AT WASHINGTON MARKET.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOOTHS.

JUDGE PRATT'S INJUNCTION—SUBSEQUENT ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—THE STANDS DEMOLISHED.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Leonard Thorn, Richard H. Thorne, Henry Coombs, B. Harrison Reid, and M. M. Drohan applied to Judge Pratt in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for an injunction against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City; Chas. F. Chandler and Stephen Smith, Commissioners Board of Health; S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port, and Henry Smith, President Board of Police, constituting the Health Department of the City, and Henry Smith, Oliver Charlick, Hugh Gardner, Abram Duryea, and John J. Russell, Police Commissioners of the City, restraining them from removing the plaintiffs' stands in Washington Market. The complainants set forth in their complaint that they occupy stalls for which they pay the City rent; that these stalls are part of the market, and that it is now proposed to destroy them. The Court issued an ex-parte order to show cause why the injunction should not be granted, making it returnable to-morrow at 10:30, and in the meantime the work of destruction to be stayed.

Corporation Counsel Smith, and Wm. P. Prentice, counsel for the Board of Health, appeared in court soon after, and applied ex parte to have the order just granted vacated. Counsel contended that the statute of 1867 required that no injunction could be granted against the Board of Health without eight days' notice.

The Court stated that it had considered that this statute had been repealed by the new charter. The chief question involved, he considered, was whether the complainants had received eight days' notice to remove, and had been heard before the Board of Health as to the necessity of the destruction of the stands. He thought that unless in a case of imminent danger, such notice should be given, and on affidavits being presented that it had been given, he would vacate the order to show cause and the stay. The affidavits of Dr. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, and E. B. Shafer, of the Department of Public Works, were then presented, stating that eight days' notice had been given to the complainants, and that Richard H. Thorne had appeared before the board as a representative of the others interested.

Judge Pratt, upon considering this matter, decided to allow the order to show cause to stand, but vacated the stay, thus permitting the destruction of the stands if the board so desires pending the final determination of the suit.

A consultation was had yesterday afternoon between Prof. Chandler, Dr. Stephen Smith, Mr. Schaeffer, Inspector of Incumbrances, and John V. Gridley, but the result was not made public. Inspector Walling was ordered by the Board of Police, yesterday, to furnish all the police force necessary to protect the agents of the Board of Health in carrying out the orders of the board.

ACTION AT LAST.

The long-threatened raid on the sidewalk stands in the vicinity of Washington Market was commenced last evening. A large force of laborers, employed by the Board of Health and under the protection of the Police Department, was at the scene of action a few minutes past 8 o'clock. Rumors of their approach spread like wildfire, and when they arrived at the market-house, a large and excited crowd was on the spot to witness their operations. In view of the pecuniary interests involved, there were fears on the part of the authorities by an organized opposition. These fears, however, were groundless, and the standholders and their friends were with few exceptions quiet, though intensely interested, spectators. A strong cordon of police was thrown around the approaches to the market-house, and nobody was admitted within the lines without undergoing a close scrutiny and giving satisfactory reasons. The standholders had received no formal notification of the action of the health authorities, and would have known nothing about the proceeding but for Mr. Schaeffer, the Inspector of Incumbrances. That official informed those who were the most deeply interested that such action would probably be taken and the news was communicated to the others.

All concerned were on the spot, and there was something pathetic in their appeals to Inspector Walling, in command of the police force, and Health Inspector John V. Gridley, in charge of the laborers, for delay until stock and fixtures could be carefully removed to a place of safety. These officers endeavored to please the people as much as was consistent with their duty, and there was soon a pleasant understanding between both parties. At about 8:45 the work of destruction began. Those who have visited Washington Market will remember that the market-house stands in the centre of the block bounded by West and Washington, Fulton and Vesey streets. The building originally was much smaller than at present, with sidewalks surrounding it. In the course of years stands were built on the adjoining sidewalks and roofed over from the market-house, and thus became an integral part of the original structure. In tearing down these stands, therefore, the market-house as it has stood for years is partially destroyed. The scene was of an indescribably curious character. At once serious, comic, and exciting, and somewhat dramatic in its elements. The laborers went to work on the West-street side with a will, and there was a crashing and tearing sound of falling timbers and a noise from the fall of sheets of tin torn from the market roof, resembling that of the sheet-iron thunder of the stage. The hoarse voice of a German foreman of the laboring gang was heard at intervals, giving directions to his men as to the safest and most expeditious way of pulling down the stands, and policemen looked grave, evidently counting upon the chances of resistance. The people whose property was thus being summarily wrested from them made no other demonstration than to complain to listeners of the action of the authorities, and to lament their loss of money and business. Such things in the shape of fixtures as could be saved from the wreck were taken away, and the trucks of the health authorities carried off the old lumber thrown into the streets. The total number of stands to be destroyed, it was estimated, amounted to about 100, and their actual cost, averaging them at $300 each, amount to $60,000. This sum, however, according to the market men, is far below their value, the good-will and business being worth, according to various estimates, from $150,000 to $250,000. As an example, Mr. R. H. Thorne, a commission dealer in fruit, values his stand and good-will at $7,000, and was offered, he said, more than half that sum last week. Many dealers in the vicinity of Washington Market much prefer a stand on the sidewalk or outskirts of the market to one in the interior of the market-house, as it is more convenient for their business. Many stores on the streets have been rented solely for the use of the sidewalk.

The stands being destroyed are all those in West-street, from Robinson-street to Dey; in Vesey-street, from Greenwich to West; in Fulton-street, from Washington to West, and miscellaneous stands in other streets near by. The work of the Health authorities was confined last night to the market proper, and it was carried on until a late hour.

A LUDICROUS SCENE.

Among the most ludicrous of the scenes, although to those most deeply interested than the mere spectators it might appear pathetic, was one at Vesey and Washington streets, where the stall of a mammoth fat woman, Mrs. Donnelly by name, was located. Mrs. Donnelly is one of the institutions, both in regard to the length of time she has served customers at the market and in respect to size, which is generally supposed to lend an air of stability and importance to its possessor. She turns the scales at 340 pounds, good weight, is big as a hogshead, and plump as a seal. Her face is the very personification of good-nature, and even the events of last night, although they must have grievously disturbed her good seal, could not wrinkle her countenance so that it mirrored her inward woe. When the long files of police came tramping down to the market, Mrs. Donnelly instinctively scented danger. Superabundance of flesh being her distinguishing peculiarity, she very naturally deals in meat; so as soon as she saw the blue uniforms of the policemen, she began to gather in sail, or rather, legs of ham, and made ready for the worst. It soon came. She was allowed a brief space of time to move her provisions. She had a half-hour or so left before the workmen began the job of demolition on her premises, and a large crowd, composed of market people, reporters, policemen, and casual spectators, having gathered about her stand, she harangued them in an eloquent and forcible way, flourishing a fan covered with Chinese hieroglyphics to emphasize her utterances and at the same time cool her heated brow.

"Goodness gracious!" said Mrs. Donnelly, "what a work this is, to be sure, for men to be engaged in! Goin' to rip down these stalls about our heads. Hain't we paid enough to stand here and tire our legs out with standin', and our mouths out with shoutin', all to earn an honest livin'? I never hearn of such a thing as this before. Policemen here, too, with big clubs, to keep us from sayin' anythin'! You can't stop me talkin'! I'll yell at the top of my lungs, till there ain't any breath left in my body, you vagabonds! I'll yell and eat beefsteak, too, when there ain't the size of my little finger of you all above ground! To think that you, who have families looking for their bread every time you go home, should come here to rob us like thieves. What would you do if some one should knock you out of a job and leave your families to starve? You needn't laugh at me. If I am fat, I ain't a fool! I live better than you, if I do keep a stall and wear greasy clothes. I live on beefsteak, and every one in my house does, too. That's what gives muscle and gets up dander! I'd trade off for a sardine if I was poor and puny as lots of you folks are! Oh, I ain't so poor as you think, perhaps. I own eight acres of the best land in the country, with two good houses, and all the money I'll ever want in the bank. I've got a thousand dollars in my pocket, too! I've brought up my family like gentlemen, and given 'em all education. Why, my husband weighs 250 pounds. I never let him work. He can't work—he's too fat. I just pay all of his bills, and give him the best victuals in the market. My husband, I want you to understand, is a gentleman. If I was a man I'd be a gentleman, too. I've given up trying for that, though! It's no use.

I may not dress like an aristocrat, but I belong to the upper ten. I just move about them in big style. They never pass this stall without layin' in a supply of provisions."

The fat woman looked a little sad as she continued: "But they'll never do it again, though! It don't seem possible that these vagabonds are goin' to tear down my place, and that I won't come here any more! Why, I've stood here and bought and sold till it seems as if I couldn't go away, and as if it is all a dream. It's like tearin' the roof off my head where I was born and reared. But it's all true! I can't help it, big as I am; I don't know just where to go for a place; it don't make much difference with me though; I can live without work. But where these poor ones about me 'll go is hard to think of. Some of 'em have every dollar in the world in their stalls. Big families and no way to live. God help 'em, for the people around here won't."

Here Mrs. Donnelly waxed faint with her eloquence and sympathy. Her emotions and the heat were overpowering. She sat down on a convenient keg, and the waning murmur of her voice was lost in the quick strokes of the Chinese fan.

Many people owning booths along Vesey-street, after the appearance of the storming party, employed themselves in tearing down the fixtures, preparatory to the total destruction of their places of business. "There goes a man's bread and butter," would be remarked as the trucks loaded with the débris of the market-stands, were driven past, and when these people were asked what they were going to do, the answer was, "That is more than we can tell." There was some fear of fire in the market house, as the gas-pipes connected with the stands were very numerous. The inspector in charge of the laborers being a trained builder took the proper precautions, however, and such a calamity was averted.

Various opinions were advanced by the proprietors of the different stands respecting the merits of the case. Some of the more respectable class of traders admitted that the nuisance should have been long ago swept away, and fully concurred in the propriety of the action taken by the Board of Health. But by far the larger number were loud in their denunciations against those who had been instrumental in procuring the abolition of the stalls.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Shortly after 8 o'clock some stragglers began to assemble at the corner of Vesey and Washington streets to look on at the scene about to be enacted, but very little appeared to be known of the matter by the public, and very few evinced any interest in the matter outside of the occupants of the stalls. As it appeared to be generally understood that the police were to invest the market about 8 o'clock, their non-appearance for a considerable time afterward encouraged the hope among the parties interested that no immediate action would be taken, while those who assembled round the street corners felt rather disappointed that they were not to witness the scene. Though no serious apprehensions of any opposition on the part of the owners were entertained, there was a certain uneasy feeling existing as to the possibility of a collision. At 8:25, however, all doubts respecting the future existence of the stalls were dispelled by the appearance of a body of 500 of the police force, under the command of Inspector Walling and Capt. Copeland, and in a few minutes the several companies were posted round Washington market on the line of Vesey, Fulton, West and Dey streets. Ten minutes later Capt. Yule was on the spot in charge of 100 laborers, conveyed in five large wagons, drawn by powerful teams. The last hope of the stall-owners then disappeared, and soon the clattering of hammers and axes along the roofs on the West-street side gave unmistakable evidence that the work of demolition had been vigorously commenced. The following is a list of officers from the various precincts throughout the City, detailed on duty:

First Precinct—Capt. Vandusen, with Sergts. Banfield and Gaslin and twenty-three men.

Second Precinct—Capt. Caffrey, with two sergeants and nineteen men.

Third Precinct—Capt. Williams, with two sergeants and nineteen men.

Fourth Precinct—Capt. Alman, with two sergeants and thirty-one men.

Fifth Precinct—Capt. Petty, with two sergeants and twenty-seven men.

Sixth Precinct—Capt. Kennedy, with two sergeants and twenty-six men.

Eighth Precinct—Capt. Williams, with two sergeants and twenty-six men.

Twenty-seventh Precinct—Two sergeants and twenty-three men.

Twenty-eighth Precinct—Capt. Garland, with two officers and eighteen men.

Prof. Chandler, President of the Health Department, was also present to see the instructions carried into effect.

AFFAIRS THIS MORNING.

At 2 o'clock this morning the work of demolition was still in progress, the police having gone into bivouac for the night in the neighborhood of the market. Prof. Chandler was on the ground, superintending in person the work of removing the objectionable booths. The restaurants drove a rushing business, and remained open all night, in consequence of the influx of customers.

The farmers and market gardeners were greatly surprised when they arrived with their wagons of produce to find the familiar outlines of the market booths all changed or entirely gone. So amazed were these producers that many seemed unable to decide where to go, and all the morning the streets in the neighborhood were vocal with the clatter of hoofs and the rattle of wheels.

As the workmen proceeded with their task of demolishing the booths, in the brilliant light of the gas-jets, they were watched by crowds of angry men who uttered curses both loud and deep at the proceedings, which they denounced as outrageous and high-handed.

Many of these dealers spoke of the great value that attached to the doomed stands. One man stated that his firm had refused $10,000 a few days ago for their stand, now a heap of ruins. Others had only just purchased stands to commence business; now they had their property destroyed without any hope of reimbursement.

It is understood that no regular business will be transacted to-day in the market, beyond supplying regular customers, as the occupants of booths will not be able to handle stock.

THE GOSS MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 23.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, dated West Chester, July 23, says: "Nothing new has been developed in the Goss murder case within the past two days, except the finding of the person who shipped the body to Baltimore which was found in the ruins of the burned building. Udderzook's mother spent an hour with her son this morning. Most of the time was spent in prayer by the mother, who believes her son to be guilty, yet hopes that he may be able to prove his innocence. He is calm and collected, dresses with care, and is polite to the last degree with all callers. Rhoades, his brother-in-law, has not been arrested as reported, nor will he be, as no evidence can be obtained against him."

Referring to the Goss murder, the Baltimore *American* of Wednesday says: "We think it may be safely said that the Goss mystery has been solved. The poor fugitive has been tracked through all his devious wanderings, from the time that he fled from his burning shop until he took his seat in a carriage with Udderzook and drove away from the village of Jennerville to his death. On the night the fraud upon the insurance companies was consummated by the burning of a dead body procured in New-York in the little board shanty at Waverly which he called his 'laboratory,' his brother took him to the President-street Depot in the buggy hired from Dr. Thorne, and he started on his travels northward. He passed through the State of New-York, and, crossing over into Canada, spent a couple months at Montreal and other towns in the Provinces. Then he went to his old home in Tennessee. But the pending case against the Mutual Insurance Company, like a baleful loadstone, drew him back to the vicinity of Baltimore, and the other conspirators were obliged to provide him a hiding-place where they could communicate with him and prevent him from betraying the secret. Udderzook first obtained a home for him with an acquaintance in Chester County, and when he had worn out his welcome and his credit in that neighborhood, he went to Newark, N. J., and spent a portion of the Winter and Spring in that city. When Judge Bond postponed the hearing of the motion made by the counsel for the Mutual Insurance Company for a new trial till November, Udderzook became alarmed lest the plot should be discovered, and then poor Goss was decoyed back to Chester County, and when the dark plot had been fully matured, his handsome body was cut and hacked into the shape of the unsightly trunk which he had imported from New-York seventeen months before, to personate himself. He never dreamed that the resemblance would be so striking at last."

A NEW RAILROAD LOAN.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

CONSOLIDATION WITH THE C., C., C. & I. RAILWAY—ISSUE OF $7,600,000 SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The friends of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, it will be remembered, recently obtained control of a majority of the stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, and at the last election put in a directory suited to their own interests. Of course the ousted parties felt very sore at the success of the Atlantic and Great Western schemes, and meetings of stockholders opposed to the attempted consolidation of the roads were held at various points in the West. The Atlantic and Great Western people, however, who were anxious to secure control of the large and paying traffic of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, paid little attention to the opposition of the discontented parties, but went steadily on to utilize the advantage which they gained in the election. Under the auspices of James McHenry a loan has just been brought out in London, which is calculated to permanently cement the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroads. It is believed that the successful placing of the loan will prove of benefit to Erie, the Atlantic and Great Western, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroads, as it will insure the transfer of all freight from the West arriving by the Western extension to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which will in turn send it over to the Erie Road to its final destination in the East. The issue of certificates is for $7,600,000, or £1,520,000 sterling. They are made out in denominations of $500 each, and bear eight per cent. interest per annum. These certificates are specially secured by the deposit with trustees in London of 76,000 shares ($100 each) of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, and of 152,000 shares ($50 each) of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. These certificates are redeemable at par in London in sterling, on the 1st of July, 1876, or at the holders' option, on six months' notice prior to that date, convertible into $500 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company's shares, and $500 Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company's shares, for each certificate of $500. The first coupon will fall due Jan. 1, 1874.

These certificates were issued to provide the means for securing the controlling interest in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, the stock being already in the hands of the friends of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad ready to be passed over to the latter corporation as soon as the requisite money and security is forthcoming. The latest advices from London were to the effect that the loan had been all subscribed for, and therefore that the union of the railroad interests may be accepted as an established fact.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, which may now be considered a western extension of the Atlantic and Great Western, runs from Cleveland, where it connects with the latter road to Columbus, 138 miles, with branches to Indianapolis, 202 miles, and to Springfield, eighty-seven miles; thence to Cincinnati, eighty miles, of which thirty-two are leased; from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, seventy-two miles, the road is owned jointly with the Pennsylvania Company, and thence to St. Louis, 182 miles, is leased jointly with the Pennsylvania Central. It has running arrangements over the line from Beardstown, on the Illinois River, to Shawneetown, on the Ohio River, passing through one of the most productive portions of Illinois. It owns the line from Union to Dayton, forty-eight miles, (now used by the Pennsylvania Road to make its Cincinnati connection from the West,) and it largely controls the business of the Tuscarawas Valley Road, ninety-five miles.

By the annual report up to the 31st of December, 1872, the capital of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad is given to the stockholders as follows:

Bonded debt	$3,000,000
Shares	15,000,000

Its assets, other than the road and equipment, were:

Cash in hand	$994,000
Supplies	433,000
Stock in other companies	1,930,000

The surplus real estate of the company is believed to be more than sufficient to pay off the bonded debt, and the share capital is about equal to the value of the rails and rolling stock.

It is said that James McHenry, who has been busily engaged for some time back in London taking care of the interests of the road, with a view to a practical consolidation with the Atlantic and Great Western, is to visit this country in September with a view to the still further carrying out of his plans.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS—OFFICIAL STATEMENT—OTHER FACTS.

The receiver of the Brooklyn Trust Company assures all inquirers that the affairs of the concern are being rapidly "straightened" out, and expresses confidence in the security of the depositors' money. Numerous inquiries were made yesterday as to the negotiation of the Georgia bonds, which were reported to be the securities on Tisdale & Co.'s loan, but as has already been stated, the explanation of the directors is that the bonds to the face value of $133,000 were taken as security for a loan of $100,000 of H. J. Kimball & Co., State agents of Georgia. The securities on the loan to Tisdale & Co., now stated to be $89,000, are of a mixed character, but the receiver considers them sufficient to cover the loan.

A MOVEMENT TO BANKRUPTCY.

Controller Schroeder, who, as custodian of the city funds, has the largest amount at stake in the bank, says that for the present he will file no petition in bankruptcy, as such action would be likely to further embarrass the company. The Controller regards the depositors' money as secure, unless further insecure loans or defalcations are discovered, which Mr. Schroeder does not think likely. One of the depositors, ex-District Attorney J. J. Allen, does not take this hopeful view of the matter, and with a view of securing the $1,400 which he has at stake, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Courts. The petition sets forth that the Trust Company committed an act of bankruptcy within the past half year by paying to a Mr. Silas Ludman the sum of $5,000, with intent to give said creditor a preference over the petitioner, said company being then insolvent. Also, that on July 18 further sums were paid. Judge Benedict issued an order to the company to appear before him on July 30, and show cause why the petition should not be granted.

The life of the late President, Mr. E. S. Mills, was insured for $20,000, but it is understood that the insurance company, accepting the suicide theory, decline to pay the amount, and the heirs are inclined to carry the matter into the courts.

The only judgment recorded in Kings County against Rodman is dated April, 1873, the amount being $2,981. The judgment was obtained on suit of Jay Cooke and others against M. T. Rodman and Daniel C. Fiske, surviving partners of the firm of Rodman, Fiske & Co.

The directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company met last evening at the offices, corner of Court and Joralemon streets. Messrs. Daniel Chauncey, James D. Fish, S. L. Husted, J. S. Rockwell, G. P. Rolfe, J. Halsey, E. Harvey, Henry Sanger, A. McCue, Wm. C. Kingsley, J. O. Low, and W. S. Tisdale, were present. Mr. Chauncey, the receiver, and President pro tem., presided, and the Secretary, Mr. Rodman, was also present. The first business of the evening was the consideration of the assets. Many directors expressed the opinion that the Georgia bonds should be thrown out of any statement of the assets, as the former cannot be negotiated at any but nominal rates. The New-Haven and Willimantic bonds met with more favorable consideration, although the directors are evidently prepared for loss by them. Other securities are somewhat doubtful, but the loans advanced on them are inconsiderable, and ordinarily would not have given any serious concern. The various securities were brought from the safe and exhibited to the directors, all the papers being found in their proper places. The exhibit seemed to satisfy the directors, and they were reassured by the statement of the receiver that no further defalcations had been discovered. The detailed statement of assets and liabilities was not yet ready for presentation. After being in session for two hours, the directors furnished the writer with the following statement, as the official result of their deliberations:

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

On examination of the affairs of the Brooklyn Trust Company, the directors are confident that the receiver will be able to pay a dividend of fifty per cent. of the amount due depositors on the 11th of August next, and the directors propose to call a meeting of the stockholders at an early day, with a view to fill up the capital and resume business.

THE MILLS DEFALCATION.

In reference to the defalcation of the late E. S. Mills, President of the company, one of the directors said to a TIMES reporter last evening:

"When the directors ascertained on the night of Friday last the full amount of the President's defalcation, two of their number visited Mr. Low and other wealthy relatives of Mr. Mills, and asked them if they would advance sufficient to cover the amount of the defalcation, the directors agreeing to become immediately responsible to the depositors for any loss by loans on securities of doubtful value. The capitalists thus applied to declined to cover the defalcation of the President, and no other course than the one pursued was left us. It is but justice that this should be known, as it shows that the directors were ready to stand by any of the loans made by the institution, and make good any loss thereby sustained."

PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION—FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, July 22, 1873.

Lafayette College has done a generous thing in inviting the American Philological Association to hold its fifth annual meeting among them. Easton cannot be said to possess any special facilities for such a gathering. It is a town containing about 12,000 people, chiefly devoted to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. Its hotel accommodations are of a very limited and ordinary character. But the citizens have generously offered to make the members of the association their guests, and there is a very general desire to make their stay here a pleasant one. On some accounts it seems unfortunate that a convention of this character should select this season of the year for their annual gathering, and be obliged to spend the long and sultry days of July in the discussion of the most abstruse subjects. But it must be remembered that a large part of the most active members of this association are either at the head of important educational institutions, or are personally engaged during the greater part of the year in the work of tuition. Their vacation is, therefore not only the most convenient, but the only time which most of them can give to such a gathering. When our colleges and scientific institutions shall be able to support a large body of learned men, whose whole time can be given to original investigation, we may expect to see this state of things changed.

The college buildings occupy a plateau some 200 feet above the level of the town, and of considerable extent, which furnishes an admirable view of the surrounding country. Near the summit stands a monument erected by the Alumni Association, in memory of graduates who fell on various battle-fields of the late war. It consists of a block of blue-stone, obelisk in shape, inscribed with the names of those whose patriotism it was erected to commemorate, and is surmounted by the figure of a soldier of the size of life. The whole effect is striking, and must serve to identify the institution with the great struggle through which the country has so recently passed.

The convention is to hold its meetings in the college chapel, a building which has been finished but a few months. Its stained-glass windows, its paneled ceiling, and black-walnut furniture are all in good taste, and furnish gratifying evidence of the improved taste that is likely to be displayed in the erection of similar structures. The new scientific school now approaching completion, the generous gift of Mr. Pardee, is one evidence of the growing prosperity of the college.

Among the more prominent members who have already arrived are Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester University and President of the association, who is to deliver the annual address; Chancellor Howard Crosby, of the New-York University and a former President, with Prof. Harkness, of Brown University, and Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., well known for his acquaintance with the Indian languages. During the past year one of the most active and learned members of the association has been removed by death—Prof. Hadley, of Yale. He had few equals in this country for wide and accurate scholarship, and he was always in thorough sympathy with all efforts to promote sound learning.

The association was called to order at 3:30 o'clock by the President. Before the transaction of any business, Hon. E. D. Maxwell, Chairman of the Local Committee, presented an address of welcome. The address, which was written, made allusion to the historic associations of the place, having once been the camping ground of well-known tribes of Indians. An excursion up the Lehigh Valley was tendered the members of the association on Friday. A very happy reply was made by Dr. Kendrick. The report of the Secretary was presented by Prof. Comfort, and of the Treasurer by J. Hammond Trumbull. The latter report contained the acknowledgment of a donation from Providence, where the last annual meeting was held, of $494 75. This amount was raised to assist in defraying the expense of publishing a volume of *Transactions*. The first paper was read by Prof. Packard, of Yale College. Its subject was, "Some Facts in the Life of Thucydides." The reader dissented from some of the positions taken in the latest English edition of *Thucydides*, in respect to the family and character of the historian. It was followed by a paper from Prof. T. W. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin, which was entitled, "Some Passages in the Germania of Tacitus." It was principally a critical discussion of two disputed passages which should be interpreted, it was claimed, in the light of institutions in modern Europe. Brief remarks were made upon the paper by Prof. March and Prof. Fisher, of Rutgers College. Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull contributed a paper which had been prepared by Commander Lull, of the Darien Exploring Expedition, upon "A Vocabulary of the San Blas and Caledonian Bay Indians." It was not read, but the vocabulary was stated to contain 426 words. The contributor believed that it tended to establish the fact that the American languages had not changed more than French and English in the same time. This elicited some discussion which was participated in by Chancellor Crosby, Prof. Fisher, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Profs. Benedict and Dewey, after which the association took a recess until the evening.

The convention was called to order at 8 o'clock by Prof. March, of Lafayette College. After the transaction of some business, Rev. Dr. Kendrick, the President, proceeded to deliver the annual address. It was introduced by a very feeling and appreciative reference to Prof. Hadley, whose talents as a linguist and philologist made him a conspicuous and valuable member of the association. The general subject of the address was the value and results of philological and linguistic study. The speaker insisted upon the study of Greek and Latin as a means of intellectual culture, partly because they present so strong a contrast to our own tongue, partly because of their superiority in structure, and partly because of their supreme position in literature.

To-morrow the association is to hold three sessions—from 9 till 12, from 2 till 5:30, and from 7:30 till 10 o'clock.

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—Only one death from cholera was reported at the Health Office to day.

WHEELING, West Va., July 23.—One death from cholera was reported to-day.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 23.—Two cholera deaths were reported at Carmi, Ill., to-day. It is reported the disease is subsiding near Princeton, Ind. At Mount Vernon the panic is over. Two deaths were reported to-day, but no new cases. The stores are being opened and business resumed, and a more cheerful state of affairs prevails.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—There were eighteen deaths from cholera at Lagrange, Ky., during the last three days.

REGATTA OF THE NORTH-WESTREN BOATING ASSOCIATION.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—The fifth annual regatta of the North-western Amateur Boating Association commenced here to-day. The first race, for pleasure and working boats, a distance of three-quarters of a mile and return, six entries, was won by the Eva, of Toledo; time, 16 minutes. The second race, for senior four-oared shells, distance one and a half miles and return, three entries, was won by the Undines, of Toledo; time, 21 minutes 31 seconds. The third race, for junior six-oared shells, distance a mile and a half and return, four entries, was won by the Excelsiors, of Detroit; time, 19 minutes 55 seconds. In the fourth race, for double-sculls, there was but one entry. It was taken by Custis and Allcock, of the Chicago Rowing Club, in 10 minutes 10 seconds. The weather was fine and the attendance large.

THE CONDITION OF HON. JOHN P. HALE.

DOVER, N. H., July 23.—John P. Hale's surgeons deem it advisable to attempt to set his hip, and it is considered doubtful if he can recover. He suffers extreme pain, and is able to lie in only one position. He had returned from a ride to Great Falls previous to the accident, and felt unusually well.

THE TURNVEREIN.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A TURNER SCHOOL IN WILLIAMSBURG.

The Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn, better known as "Dutchtown," held high festival, last evening, on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of a new school, under the auspices of the Williamsburg Turnverein. The site selected was a vacant lot in the vicinity of the old Turn Hall, on Meserole-street, where a large platform had been erected, and here a dense crowd, computed at from 3,000 to 5,000, assembled shortly after 6 o'clock, the hour officially announced for the commencement of the ceremony. Dutchtown was gay with flags and parti-colored lanterns, the immense *Roth Schwarg und Geld* of the Turnbund being displayed from the hall. The children of the Turner schools, under the leadership of Mr. Vollmeyer, were the first to take their place on the platform, and they were soon followed by the various Williamsburg singing societies, by the Turner Schuetzen Corps, under Capt. L. Finkelmeier, and by the Turner Society, numbering some 300, marshaled by Supervisor M. J. Petry, assisted by Col. Bryer and Mr. Gruneberg.

Col. S. Spitzer, President of the Williamsburg Turners, then came forward, accompanied by his Honor Mayor Powell, Sheriff A. G. Williams, Justice Eames, Col. E. H. Roehr, and others. After music and the singing of a dedicatory hymn, composed for the occasion by Mr. F. Huene, Col. Spitzer, in brief terms, welcomed the Mayor on behalf of the Williamsburg Turners. He explained that the object of the North American Turnverein, which numbered over 20,000 members, was to implant in the minds of German-American citizens and their descendants an intelligent appreciation of and devotion to the principles underlying American liberty. They believe that the grand safeguard of liberty lay in education, and hence their efforts were devoted mainly to the spread of education among their people. In the ten years of their history, the Williamsburg Turners had spent $30,000 in this cause, although they were mostly laboring men and artisans, and now they were about to erect a building which would be a credit to the city.

Mayor Powell, in response, said that the Turners, in developing their grand idea of intellectual and physical education, without interfering with the spiritual nature of man taught a grand lesson which the American people would do well to learn. They had also taught the Americans some other lessons, among them the possibility of meeting in social and convivial enjoyment without becoming brutalized. He closed by expressing his pleasure at the spectacle before him, and wishing all success to the enterprise.

The corner-stone was then laid by Messrs. Berthold, Irmscher, Busse, and Klotz, the four oldest Turners in the City, after which the President delivered an eloquent German oration, describing the rise of the Turnverein, and all it had done for the German people in the Fatherland and in America. He was followed with addresses by Messrs. Vollmeyer and others, interspersed with singing by the singing societies, after which the company adjourned to the hall, where a collation had been prepared, which, with a promenade concert and an abundant supply of lager, kept German enthusiasm alive until a late hour.

THE GORDON KIDNAPPING CASE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from St. Paul to-night, says that the Manitoban Court has decided to hold for trial Fletcher, Merriam, Hay, and the other prisoners charged with kidnapping Lord Gordon, but has not yet decided to accept bail for their appearance. At the latest advices this question was being argued.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says that the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has withdrawn the suits instituted by it against certain farmers of Livingston County who, refusing to pay more than the legal fare as fixed by the Legislature, were run to a side track and held there, delaying the train.

NEWS FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 23.—Lieut. Gov. Archibald was sworn into office at noon to-day.

The brigantine Evangeline Dunn, which arrived from Demerara yesterday, reports having passed a vessel, about 70 feet keel, bottom up, in longitude 61° 5′, latitude 31°, to the southward of Bermuda.

Her Majesty's ship Sirius arrived from the Newfoundland fishing-grounds to-day.

The steamer Austrian, from Liverpool, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., and sailed for Halifax.

The brigantine Annie Barker, Capt. Innes, from Cardenas, Cuba, July 6, with sugar for Liverpool, arrived here to-day short of hands, three of the crew having died of yellow fever on the passage, and the mate still laid up.

Capt. Sheridan, submarine diver, has succeeded in recovering two-thirds of the light portion of the cargo of the City of Washington. The heavy portion—iron and steel—will be recovered intact.

TROTTING MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—Great excitement exists among horsemen in reference to the coming meeting here between the celebrated horses Judge Fullerton and Camors. Fullerton is a New-York horse. Camors is owned in Boston. Each have the same record—2.21¾—Camors at Prospect Park last September, Fullerton at Saratoga in October, each having defeated the other. Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Lucy are named, and speculation is rife in reference to the second place in this race. It is conceded that the meeting has brought together the finest field of horses ever known in America.

TROTTING AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich, July 23.—To-day was the second day of the Hamtramck Park races. In the first race, for horses that have never beaten 2:45, there were eight entries. Six horses started. Chestnut Billy came in first and Quicksilver second. Time, 2:36, 2:37, 2:31½. The next race was for horses that have never beaten 2:30. There were thirteen entries, and ten started. The race was hotly contested, and was not finished at dark. The race will be finished to-morrow.

WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—Hon. John W. Cary, one of the directors of the Wisconsin Railway Company, organized to accept the St. Croix land grant, has written a letter explaining the cause of the delay in the work to be the unreasonable and unwarranted requirements of the Governor, who insists that the company shall forfeit $5,000 for every mile unfinished, the conditions being that they shall construct sixty miles by the 17th of March, 1874, and forty miles each succeeding year. Though the company may grade and buy the iron for the first sixty miles, should they fail to have that number of miles in running order by March 17, they are liable to a forfeiture of a quarter of a million of dollars. The company is willing and ready to deposit the necessary security, and commence work at once as soon as the Governor modifies his views.

A FATAL ENCOUNTER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—Yesterday Marshal Boggs, of Greenfield, Ohio, attempted to serve a writ of ejectment on one Johnson, who assaulted him and inflicted two terrible cuts on Boggs with an ax. He then assaulted Deputy Marshal Neely with the ax, and Neely shot him through the lungs. It is thought both Boggs and Johnson will die.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the hay-loft on the third story of the Excelsior Stables, occupied by D. W. Stein, Nos. 55 and 57 Washington-street, Brooklyn. At the time of the discovery there were about sixty horses and a cow on the premises. Eighteen of the horses belonged to Mr. Stein, the remainder being on livery. The flames, which had no doubt been smoldering for some time, burst out with such fury that it was with great difficulty that the horses, wagons, and harness could be got out; but it is believed all the animals and the greater part of the other property were saved. The building was owned by Adam Forepaugh, of Philadelphia, and the total loss on building and stock is estimated at $10,000, fully covered by insurance, but in what companies could not be ascertained. The flames also spread to the Lyceum, a building formerly used as a theatre, but at present unoccupied. The chairs and furniture were removed, but in a somewhat damaged condition. The building is owned by John Duff, of New-York, and the loss, with the furniture, is estimated at $2,500, partially insured.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On the night of Tuesday week an attempt was made by a number of young inmates of the Hospital for the Crippled and Ruptured, to fire the institution for the purpose of escaping the rigors of the treatment which the nature of their cases demanded. The culprits were detected and whipped with a rattan stick, by Dr. Charles Milne, Warden of the hospital. Benjamin Hymes, of No. 100 Union-place, Greenpoint, the father of one of the children punished, procured the arrest of Dr. Milne on a charge of assault and battery. The complaint was dismissed by Judge Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, on Tuesday, it appearing that the punishment was mild and justifiable. Yesterday afternoon Hymes called at the hospital and inquired for Dr. Milne. When the doctor entered, Hymes drew a revolver and discharged two shots at him. One only took effect. The ball entered the inner side of the left thigh, inflicting a severe flesh wound. Dr. Milne and another physician, who was present, seized Hymes and wrenched the weapon from his hands. In the struggle for the possession of the revolver Dr. Milne was badly cut in the face also. The would-be murderer was detained until the arrival of Sergt. Armstrong, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, when he was arraigned before Judge Bixby and committed to answer, in default of $3,000 bail. Hymes is fifty years of age. He is a cigar-maker and peddler by occupation, and has heretofore borne the character of an industrious, simple-minded man. He asserts that he had no intention of taking Dr. Milne's life, but simply intended to maim him as he had maimed his child. In response to the formal question put by Judge Bixby Hymes said: "I admit firing a pistol-ball at his leg. I have nothing to say any more. I am broken-hearted."

NORTH CAROLINA.

ELECTION IN AUGUST—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The people of North Carolina are to vote, on the first Thursday (seventh day) of August next, upon eight amendments to their State Constitution, submitted to them by the late Legislature. The vote is to be taken separately on each article, and those ratified will become at once a part of the organic law. The proposed amendments in brief are as follows:

1. Striking out the clause requiring the Legislature to levy a tax to pay the State debt and interest.
2. Striking out the clause requiring a State census to be taken in 1875, and every ten years thereafter.
3. Striking out the clause referring to the appointment and duties of the Code Commissioners.
4. Abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Works.
5. Replacing the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina and the care of that institution in the charge of the Legislature.
6. Extending the application of the clause exempting $300 worth of property from taxation to property of all kinds.
7. Rendering Federal and State officers ineligible to seats in the State Legislature.
8. Providing for biennial instead of annual sessions of the State Legislature.

The polls will be kept open throughout the State from 8 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening, and all persons qualified to vote according to the State Constitution may vote for or against the ratification of the amendments.

A CARD FROM MR. SHEPPARD HOMANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The July number of the *Spectator*, a monthly paper devoted to insurance, contains an account of an "interview" between its editor and Mr. Frederick S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, from which the following is an extract:

Editor—"What were the causes of Mr. (Actuary) Homans retirement from the Mutual Life?"

Winston—"In brief, unfaithfulness, incompetency, obstinacy, impracticability, and insubordination, in my opinion, were the reasons why the board rid themselves of him."

I am by profession a life insurance actuary, and depend, in a measure, for my support upon the results of my labors as such. I am also bound to protect my character from defamation. I cannot, therefore, let the statement above quoted remain unnoticed. Had Mr. Winston given to his interviewer the facts instead of his opinions, and allowed the public to form their conclusions, no notice of the matter on my part would have been necessary. The facts are these:

In November, 1869, I was the Auditor of the Mutual Life Company, and Mr. Winston the President. He brought to me for audit the official quarterly statement of receipts and payments, prepared under his direction by the book-keeper, in such manner that, upon investigation, I detected the fact that certain items had been improperly withheld in the final payments of death claims to the representatives of deceased policy-holders, the books of the company having been already prepared, under his order, with a view to deprive such parties of said amounts so due them. To audit this statement by certifying the same in the usual manner to be icorrect, would have been justifying him, and involving myself as an accomplice in the perpetration of an act of dishonesty to the policy-holders, and a direct violation of the charter of the company. I, therefore, declined auditing the statement, beyond certifying that the same "was in accordance with the entries upon the books of the company." This certificate he passionately and violently erased, with the threat that if I did not audit the statement in the usual manner, he would find somebody else for actuary who would.

That in this matter I was unfaithful to Mr. Winston in his scheme for defrauding the beneficiaries under certain policies of the company I admit, but unfaithful to the company never. That to Mr. Winston I was in this matter impracticable, insubordidate, and obstinate is certainly true.

Upon this occurrence, it of course became necessary that I should be got rid of; but Mr. Winston does little justice to his position in the company by stating that the trustees determined to get rid of me. If the trustees had come to such a determination, it would have been practically of but little moment, unless Mr. Winston so willed it. I was got rid of by Mr. Winston. Ever since he ousted Mr. Collins from the presidency by the secret collection of proxies, Mr. Winston has held absolute control of the company by keeping in his possession proxies of such policy-holders as, having given them originally upon the solicitation of his agents, have been too indifferent or too indolent to cancel them. Each of his trustees holds his place by the appointment or toleration of Mr. Winston, and from time to time the most respectable merchants, who have been members of his board, have been got rid of for exhibiting "obstinacy, impracticability, and insubordination," amounting to "unfaithfulness" to Mr. Winston, in regard to such schemes and practices of his as he may not have been able to conceal from the knowledge of the trustees.

His charge of incompetency, in that I was accountable for the fearful blunder in the distribution of surplus in 1870, and that said blunder was occasioned by a mistake of mine, is simply untrue. It was occasioned by the direct interference of Mr. Winston, in opposition to the decision of distinguished referees, which had been approved, adopted, and ordered carried out by the Board of Trustees, and he is responsible for the blunder, as he well knows. Mr. Winston never would have made this charge against me, except under the excitement of feeling growing out of a circumstance beyond my control, viz., that I lately gave testimony (under the compulsory process of subpœna) before the Assembly Committee during an investigation which resulted in his conviction of malfeasance in office, of the unwarranted use of trust funds, and of fraudulent attempts at concealment of his conduct by false and altered entries in the books of the company.

SHEPPARD HOMANS.

No. 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1873.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen throughout the Gulf States and upper lake region and the North-west, but has fallen over the Middle and Eastern States and lower lakes; the temperature has risen somewhat over the Ohio Valley, the Lake region, and New-England; easterly winds and calms, with cloudy weather and numerous local rains, have been reported from the Southern States; south-westerly winds and clear weather from the Middle and Eastern States, the Lower Lakes, Ohio Valley and Iowa; south-westerly winds with increasing cloudiness prevail in Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

On Thursday, for the Southern States, easterly winds, and for the coasts cloudy weather with light local rain; *for the Middle and Eastern States, westerly winds and somewhat higher temperature, with clear weather*; for the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, south-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather; for the upper lakes and the North-west, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and somewhat higher temperature.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 71°; 6 A. M., 70°; 9 A. M., 75°; 12 M., 82½°; 4 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 87°; 9 P. M., 79°; 12 P. M., 74½°; average temperature yesterday, 78⅝.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION

Articles of consolidation between the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company, and the Chicago and Atlantic Extension Railway Company, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois on Saturday last, the new company to be called the "Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company"; capital stock, $4,000,000. The road of the first-named company extends from the eastern line of Indiana to a point on the western boundary of that State, and the Chicago and Atlantic Extension Railway Company's road from that point on the west line of the State of Indiana to the City of Chicago. The object of the consolidation is to connect these lines of railroads so as to form, together with the Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Continental Railroad, one continued line from Chicago to the east boundary of the State of Ohio.

OBITUARY.

MRS. EDWARD N. THAYER.

Mrs. Thayer, whose death, at an advanced age, occurred at Atlantic City on the 22d inst., was the widow of the well-known actor, Edward N. Thayer. She was born at Teignmouth, Devonshire, and made her first appearance on the American stage in 1829, at the Lexington (Ky.) Theatre, as *Jessie Oatland*, in "A Cure for the Heartache." She soon after went to Philadelphia, and accepted an engagement at the old Chestnut-street Theatre. In 1834 she visited New-York and played at the Chatham Theatre. She subsequently returned to Philadelphia, and for many years was engaged at the Arch-street establishment. Mrs. Thayer was formerly known as Mrs. Palmer Fisher, and was the mother of Alexina Fisher Baker. As an actress she was above mediocrity, and was sometimes characterised as the Clive of the American stage.

NEW WHEAT CROP OF 1873.

The crushed white wheat manufactured by F. Smith & Co., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, from new white wheat of a superior quality, will be found, for sweetness and deliciousness of flavor, perfection. The well-established character of the preparation as food for children and invalids, as well as a most wholesome diet for all, confirms its value above all others of wheat. There is nothing more certain than the benefits to our health that follow when this article is made our principal diet, particularly during this season of the year, when so much depends upon what we eat—the health question being of more than usual importance. Messrs. Smith & Co. publish an interesting little pamphlet, which they send free to all who write for it, on this subject, which we would advise all to read. Their crushed white wheat is sold by all leading grocers.—*Tribune.*

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, ON FIRE—SAVED BY THE BABCOCK.

NYACK, N. Y., July 23.—The Tappan Zee House, filled with guests to the number of two hundred, was saved from destruction by fire this morning by Babcock Extinguishers, six of which had just been placed in the building.—*Daily Graphic.*

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is sold only in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1, and $2. Great saving to buy the large sizes.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is not sold by the ounce or pound. Any one pretending to sell KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER in bulk, by the ounce or pound, is a fraud, and such stores should be avoided.

The genuine KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER as put up in bottles, when used thoroughly, according to directions, will exterminate all bed-bugs, cockroaches, ants, moths, fleas, lice on animals, and every variety of insect life. To insure you get the genuine, see that there is a fac-simile signature of L. KNOWLES and C. N. CRITTENTON on the label of each bottle. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, pressing uniformly around the body, and holding rupture comfortably, night and day, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

The "pitiless iron finger" ("pitiless" is a good word) is sure death. The best "Elastic Truss" is POMEROY'S Elastic Rupture-belt. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

In refined society beautiful teeth are always admired, and can be had by using Lyon's Tooth Tablets.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen, After Shaving,
Will find great comfort in the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

The famous HALFORD Leicestershire Table Sauce can be had of grocers.—*Advertisement.*

R. R. R.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains, and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child gives rest to the mother.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all druggists.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

Lyon's Insect Powder is a Sure Exterminator of fleas, moths, plant lice, bird vermin, and all baleful insects.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Don't Burn Up.—Send $1 to the UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 697 Broadway, New-York, for the Tunnicliffe fire-alarm. All families should have them.

Bay Rum.—The genuine "Double Leaf" brand is the best. To the trade only.
TAFT & TYLER,
No. 54 Cedar-st.

MARRIED.

BARRETT—GILDERSLEEVE.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Tuesday, July 22, 1873, by Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM S. BARRETT to Miss MARY A. GILDERSLEEVE, both of New-York City.

JACOBI—PUTNAM.—On July 22, at the City Hall, by Mayor Havemeyer, Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI to Dr. MARY C., daughter of the late George P. Putnam. No cards.

DIED.

BRECK.—At Scranton, Penn., Tuesday, July 15, VICTOR DU PONT, infant son of Chas. du Pont and Mary Duer Breck, aged 5 months.

BUCK.—At Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 22, MATTIE M., second daughter of Sarah M. and Alsamora Buck, aged 13 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 24th inst., at 4:30 P. M., at the M. E. Church, Westfield. Trains leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st. via Central Railroad of New-Jersey at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Westfield at 6:19 and 7:10 P. M.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, July 22, WILLIE E., eldest son of Geo. W. and Louise Isaacs Brown, aged 10 years.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day.

COBB.—On Wednesday, July 23, 1873, WM. A. COBB, after a long and painful illness, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Tompkins-avenue M. E. Church, on Friday, 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE MOTTE.—Suddenly, at his residence, Jersey City Heights, on July 23, HENRY A. DE MOTTE, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, 22d inst., THOMAS GRAY, native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends, also those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock on Thursday, 24th inst., from his late residence, No. 143 Penn-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Edinburgh, Scotland, papers please copy.

HALL.—On Wednesday morning, July 23, at his late residence, No. 65 Avenue B, WILLIAM H. HALL, second son of Thomas Hall, Esq., Drumclay, Enniskillen, Ireland, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., to-day, (Thursday,) July 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIMBALL.—At Intervale House, North Conway, of congestion of the heart, FANNY, daughter of R. H. Kimball, Esq., of this City, aged 31 years.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., Friday, the 25th inst., at 10 A. M.

LINDERMAN.—At her residence, in South Bethlehem, Penn., on Tuesday, July 22, LUCY P., wife of G. D. Linderman, M. D., and daughter of Hon. Asa Packer.

Funeral at Mauch Chunk, Friday, July 25, at 2:15 P. M.

MURRAY.—At Oswego, N. Y., July 20, in the 21st year of her age, MARY PEMBERTON, youngest daughter of the late Hamilton Murray, formerly of New-York.

RIGGS.—On Monday, July 21, JOHN W. RIGGS, M. D.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 657 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 9:30 A. M.

SYME.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 23, 1873, MARY ALLAN, the beloved wife of Rev. David Syme, aged 60 years, 4 months, and 18 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 48 Greene-av., on Saturday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VAN ORDEN.—On Wednesday, July 23, LANA CLARK, only child of Archibald S. and Lana J. Van Orden, aged 2 months and 19 days.

WHITE.—On Wednesday, July 23, 1873, IRVING PERRY, infant son of Edwin D. and Anna E. White, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 139 West 42d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, July 26, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, July 23, the following business pertaining to real estate was transacted: D. M. Seaman sold, by order of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New-York, under the direction of James H. Moran and Josiah S. Mitchell, assignees, in the matter of Leopold Bohm, bankrupt, the building and lot 24.9 by 75, situate on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. The premises were mortgaged for $17,000, and they were offered for the highest bid made over and above that sum, and, after a brisk competition, they were knocked down to Hieronymus Brennich for $9,100—total, $26,100. Joseph McGuire offered the three-story and basement and cellar high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, 20 by 100.5, known as No. 221 East Forty-eighth-street, north side, 352.7 feet west of Second-avenue. The bidding was very lively for this property, and it was knocked down to T. C. Higgins for $2,650 over and above mortgage of $12,500. The purchaser, however, backed out from the bargain, and the property was again put up, and finally sold to Christian Wensel for $2,500 over and above the mortgage—total $15,000. The auctioneer denounced the first purchaser in unmeasured terms, and stated that he would hold him responsible for the difference between the price for which the premises were struck down to him on the sale, and the sum obtained on the resale, and also for the auctioneer's fee of $25. B. P. Fairchild sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Edward Hartrangle, Esq., referee, the frame building and lot 25 by 48.6, situate on the south side of Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Benjamin Wright purchased it for $5,050.

The Supreme Court sale of the three lots of land situate on the south side of Thirteenth-street, 34 feet east of Seventh-avenue, was adjourned by William Kennelly to Aug. 6, by order of Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee.

The auction sale of the Tillinghast property, adjoining the City of Newark, N. J., which was noted to be held on the grounds on Tuesday last by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., was adjourned indefinitely after some few parcels had been struck off.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold the following property situated in Jersey City, viz.: One lot on the corner of Hopkins and Concord streets for $1,200, and two lots adjoining for $1,800, and one lot adjoining for $1,000. Also, four lots on Wayne-street, near Jersey-avenue, for $13,925.

Adrian H. Muller & Sons held a very important sale of stocks belonging to the estate of Francis C. Robins, deceased, the details of which will be found below.

The following auctions are noted for to-day:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, of one lot, 20.10 by 74.10, on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 62.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

By J. P. Travers, at the Exchange, public auction sale of a house and eight lots of land, situate on the north-east corner of Evergreen-avenue and Linden-street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at Jere. Johnson's Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure, C. Perry, referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Union-street, 124 feet east of Columbia-street. Also, similar sale, same referee, of a plot of land, 40 by 100 feet, on the corner of Tompkins-avenue and Stockton-street, and two lots adjoining, on Stockton-street, 50 by 100 feet, and two lots adjoining them on rear end, fronting on Floyd-street, and one lot on Tompkins-avenue, between Stockton and Floyd streets.

By A. J. Bleecker, continuation sale of lots and villa plots, situate at Irving City, near the village of Irvington, N. J.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 house and lot, 24.9x75, n. e. corner of 1st-av. and 24th-st.	$26,100

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20x100.5, No. 221 East 48th-st., n. s., 352.7 ft. w. of 2d-av.	$15,000

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 frame house and lot, 25x48.6, on s. s. of 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.	$5,050

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

By J. M. Gibson.

1 lot on corner of Hopkins and Concord sts.	$1,200
2 lots adjoining	1,800
1 lot adjoining	1,000
4 lots, Nos. 201, 203, 205, and 207, on Wayne-st., near Jersey-av.	13,925

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 21.

52d-st., s. s., 141 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	$13,700
139th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x156x66	5,600
184th-st., n. s., map No. 201, 12 lots, 300x99.11, ½ part	3,300
St. Nicholas-av., n. w. corner 152d-st., 25.6x95.7x24.11x100.11	8,750
Vermilyea-av., n. e. corner Hawthorne-st., 100x175	8,000
Avenue A, w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 76th-st., 25.6x100	8,300
8th-av., e. s., 17.10 ft. s. of 29th-st., 20x65	nom.
8th-av., n. w. corner 111th-st., 100.11x125, ½ part	12,000

LEASES.

3d-av., No. 823, 4 5-6 years, per year	$1,680
8th-av., No. 758, store, &c., 4 5-6 years, 2 years, per year, $1,200; 2 5-6 years, per year	1,300

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

By Adrian H. Muller & Sons.

By order of George A. Robbins and Thatcher M. Adams, executors of Francis C. Robbins, deceased:

$10,000 United States 6s, of 1881, registered, 118⅝.
$7,000 United States 5-20s of 1864, registered, 116⅞.
$10,000 United States 5s, 10-40, registered, 114¾.
$6,000 New-York State seven per cent. bounty loan, 1877, 105.
$11,000 Des Moines Valley Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, 61.
100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred stock, $100 each, 111⅜.
80 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common stock, $100 each, 108⅞.
110 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 93¾.
32 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each, 95½.
10 shares New-York Gas-light Company, $100 each, 151.
243 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 135 to 136.
100 shares New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, $100 each, 109½ to 112¾.
$35,000 New-Haven, Middleton and Willimantic Railroad Company first mortgage bonds (hypothecated,) 55.
50 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 124½.
35 shares St. Nicholas Bank, $100 each, 112.
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 131.
20 shares Marine National Bank, $100 each, 161.
115 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 189 to 191.
10 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 79.
24 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 86.
54 shares Firemen's Insurance Company, $17 each, 99.
15 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 95½.
12 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 108.
2 shares Clinton Hall Association, $100 each, $52 per share.
25 shares American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 100.
75 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 111½.
5 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 95.
$10,000 New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company equipment bonds, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, 14.
$7,000 Montclair Railway Company second mortgage bonds, guaranteed by New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, 40.
30 shares Metropolitan Insurance Company, $30 each, 70.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—BEST SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE in Fifth Ward, near Canal-st.; only $3,000 cash required; 10 rooms; all improvements; or would rent to a good tenant. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MANHASSETT BAY, 1½ HOURS by Flushing and North-side Railroad, an elegant mansion, twenty-six rooms, with ten acres, out-houses, barns, cribs, coach-house, green-house; large flower-garden, nurseries, selected fruit in abundance, an asparagus bed of one-half acre, an extensive fish-pond fed from living springs; the ground is laid out in groves, croquet lawns, walks, and drives; boating, bathing, &c., at the door; near village, school, churches, hall, &c.; will be sold on easy terms; the owner will improve the adjoining property. Apply to J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., or to J. KAVANAGH, 42d-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in New-York, a gentleman's residence, situated at Oyster Bay, Long Island, containing fifty acres of land, with good house; barn, stables, carriage-house, piggery, hennery, ice-house, &c.; large lawn, well shaded; large garden; apple, pear, and peach orchard, and located about one and a half miles from Oyster Bay landing. Address O. M. ALDEN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WESTCHESTER, A HANDSOME Italian cottage, situated on the highest point of land on Throgg's Neck; two acres of land; near steam-boat landing, and within walking distance of proposed new depot on Port Chester and Harlem Railroad; price low; terms easy. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

AT MADISON, N. J.—ONLY SEVENTY MINUTES away; thirty-three acres; admirably situated for building site or plots; fine forest shade; unexceptionable neighborhood; great bargain; terms very easy. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN and grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED FIGURES, AT DARIEN, near Stamford, a charming place of three acres; carriage-house, stable, &c; fruit; shade; good garden; splendid fishing, sailing and boating close by. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

AT MORRISTOWN.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a beautiful country seat; gothic mansion; very comfort; five acres; finely improved garden; shade; ice-house, stables; fine views; terms very easy. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REFERRING TO OUR MANY ADVERTISEMENTS of that beautiful location on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey known as

WESTFIELD PARK,

170 feet above Newark Bay, giving pure mountain air, we have to add that we are now ready to build very nice, comfortable houses for $1,000 to $3,000. each, and beautiful residences at all prices, from $3,000 upward.

In WESTFIELD will be found many kinds of churches, and the best schools in the State.

For full particulars, apply to owners,
RIKER, HESSE & Co., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
AT
RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
Only thirty minutes from ferries by South-Side Railroad.

Neat cottage house; eight rooms, four lots, $4,000.
Fine cottage house; ten rooms, six lots, $7,500.
Two handsome cottage houses; eight rooms, four lots, $5,000 and $5,500.
One large handsome house, situated on elevated ground, with commanding view of ocean; fifteen fine rooms, handsomely finished; built by Mr. Lyman, late of New-York *Tribune*; ten lots, $10,000.
Many choice lots at prices from $100 to $500, according to location.
Very favorable conditions made with builders and others for building on said lots.
Apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, New-York, or to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, Richmond Hill.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

FOR SALE—AT NANUET, ROCKLAND COUNTY, a farm of about forty acres with small comfortable house; price law; terms to suit.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH—FOR SALE, TWO 1½ ACRE plots; finely located, near Ocean-avenue, West End Hotel and new railroad. Price and terms reasonable.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESter County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings, fine garden, with greenhouse and grapery, half a mile from railroad depot; would be rented for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as the owner is going to Europe. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will put in order; rent, $2,000 per annum; possession immediately.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

TO RENT.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, No. 26 East 47th-st., near 5th-av.; every improvement and convenience, and in good order. JAS. PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 45 Thomas-st.; good stand for carpenter or box-maker.
Also, room at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $5 to $15.
Also, floor at No. 131 Waverley-place; in perfect order; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

CORNER STORE AND DWELLING ON Broome and Varick sts. to rent; good location for cheap grocery; also, four-story store, No. 291 West-st., opposite People's Line Steam-boat Dock. JAS. PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston-st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR new Post-office; very desirable for paper, metal, leather, or other trade; immediate possession.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED, OR PARTly furnished house, where rent or a part would be taken in board. Address EXPERIENCE, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF STOCK-HOLDER'S OPTION TO TAKE AT PAR 341 SHARES OF THE NEW STOCK OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—There will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, in Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the option to take 341 shares of the new stock of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which option belongs to the estate of Samuel Marsh, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as holder of 512 shares of the present stock of said Company. The terms of sale will be announced at the time of sale by the auctioneers, and full information respecting this option may be had on application to the auctioneers, or to the administrators at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, or of Samuel Newell, No. 11 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
JOHN J. MARSH, } Administrators.
T. E. STILLMAN, }

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Thursday, July 24, at 12:30 o'clock, within their sales-room:
Fresh Naples, Palermo, Messina, and Menton Oranges and Lemons.
The balance of cargo steam-ship Ismailia. Can be examined on Pier No. 21 North River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 20 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD W. ROBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of N. Gano Dunn, Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
CATHARINE E. ROBY,
EDWARD NAPIER ROBY,
WHITMAN V. WHITE,
mh13-1aw6mTh* Executrix and Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN C. LE ROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Price, No. 200 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, their place of transacting business, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
ELIZABETH A. LE ROY,
WILLIAM E. LE ROY,
JAMES PRICE,
Executrix and Executors, &c., of Herman C. Le Roy.
mh13-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1873.
ROSE FOX, Administratrix, and
DAVID FOX and
SIMON FOX,
Administrators of Charles Fox, deceased.
ap10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.
WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, } Executors.
DAVID RAMSEY, }
je5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMNON MACVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 143 West Tenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1873.
SUSAN MACVEY, Executrix.
THOMAS J. MACVEY, } Executors.
GEORGE W. MACVEY, }
mh27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. PAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Thomas Page, No. 320 West Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1873.
MARY PAGE, Executrix.
ap17-1aw6mTh* THOS. PAGE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 31 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1873. JAMES MARSH,
my22-1aw6mTh* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOUGLAS SLOANE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place for transacting business, No. 655 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of April, 1873.
ap24-1aw6mTh* JOHN SLOANE, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

A
SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 .... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 .... $136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being
SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING **THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000.
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for
Assessment Fund stock of the County of New-York $500,000
For full information see *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, July 17, 1873.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873. }
Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:
For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.
For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.
The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected. F. A. SCHROEDER,
Controller.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.
Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Certificates and Bonds:
$375,000 Certificates of the deficiences of 1872, payable Jan. 5, 1874.
$400,000 Bonds payable three years from date.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity, and have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, BEING THE ONLY 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND issued by this or any of the old completed Trunk Lines.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

We now offer these bonds for sale AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED
THIRTY-YEAR
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the shortest possible route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The earnings for May and June were $120,000 each, and rapidly increasing. For full particulars apply to

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

LAKE SHORE AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.
For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

ST. PAUL CITY, MINN.,
8 PER CENT. BONDS.
The limited amount remaining of these desirable Bonds is being rapidly absorbed. We recommend them as an entirely safe and profitable investment.
F. A. OTIS & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
TORONTO, June 28, 1873.
GENERAL STATEMENT,
AS AT 28TH JUNE, 1873.

LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation	$2,519,884 00
Deposits	6,073,103 76
Due to other banks	342,009 83
Total	$8,934,997 59
Capital paid up	5,875,273 00
Surplus profits or rest	1,500,000 00
Profit and loss, and interest accounts	115,876 89
Dividends unpaid	231,407 87
Total	$16,657,555 35
ASSETS.	
Specie and legal tenders	$1,659,710 88
Government bonds	250,000 00
Notes and checks of other banks	648,504 12
Balances due from other banks	511,795 80
Total	$3,070,010 80
Notes and bills discounted	13,409,964 32
Real estate, bank premises and furniture	177,580 23
Total	$16,657,555 35

W. N. ANDERSON, Cashier.
The New-York Agency is at No. 50 Wall-st.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873. }
In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK.
We offer for sale New-York State Six per Cent. Bonds having fourteen years to run.
The principal interest of these bonds is payable in coin, and is so expressed on the face of the bonds; and being the longest Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of either New-York State or the United States now in the market, they are unquestionably the best investment for savings banks, trustees, guardians, &c., now offered.
Bonds are $1,000 each, with coupons attached; or can be registered in certificates in sums to suit.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY }
COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day. DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY
and
No. 200 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1873	171,475 76

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
SEVEN PER CENT.
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. E. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }
The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.
The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent. payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873. }
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873. }
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24, 1873. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, next.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Aug. 2, and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS }
COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.
The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from July 31 until Aug. 2.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, }
AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873. }
THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY-DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 605 GRAND-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873. }
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLlars per share has been declared payable on and after Aug. 1, 1873. Transfer-books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE }
SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., July 22, 1873. }
THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE }
COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 24th instant. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 149 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY,
Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.) }
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1873.
A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house, on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 1st proximo.
By order WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTH-ERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—No. 52 Wall-st.—The coupons due 1st August, 1873, on Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of these companies will be paid at National City Bank.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROSE-WOOD PIANO AND stool for $150, if applied for immediately, at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., families, hotels, merchants, farmers, and others, supplied with servants of all nationalities. References furnished by the company and honesty guaranteed.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—YOU CAN GET FIRST-class help, all nationalities, City or country, any capacity, by applying at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WELL educated, as a companion; no objection to travel; good references given. Address H. V. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Sewing, Operate, &c.—By a neat and fine-appearing young woman; born in Brooklyn; Irish descent; never before been compelled to live out; understands all kinds of work; wages moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Seamstress.—By a willing, cheerful girl; Protestant; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; will go in the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO do chamber-work and sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine and dress-making; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 463 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, WASHing or House-work.—By a nice, neat German girl, who is not afraid to work, and can be recommended as a superior servant in every respect. Call or address at No. 621 6th-av., Jacquin's Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse, for grown children; excellent City references. Inquire at No. 49 3d-av., Mrs. Sanders' office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and laundress; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE WOMAN AS cook in a small private family; is a thoroughly experienced cook; economical, and would take charge of marketing; would prefer living with a lady who is a young house-keeper, to whom she would be of great service; would prove a really good and faithful servant; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable, neat, and competent young Protestant woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; good references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A REAL GOOD COOK; CITY OR COUNtry; German; no objection about wages; a good home preferred; can give the best of references; is competent in English and French cooking. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A REAL GOOD COOK; CITY OR COUNtry; German; no objection about wages; a good home preferred; can give the best of references; is competent in English and French cooking. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT young woman; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; makes nice bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; desires a good permanent home in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable American Protestant woman in a private family; has excellent references; is a good cook and thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS PROfessed cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook; good baker; neat, tidy, and systematic; has best City references; country preferred. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG COLORED PROTESTANT man, in a boarding-house, hotel, or Summer-house; has excellent City references; understands the cooking of meats, game, and pastry; understands his work thoroughly; prefers the City. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant woman; understands plain cooking thoroughly; is a good laundress; no objections to the country; very best of references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, ACTIVE and capable; understands her work; has good reference for years; to cook, or cook, wash, and iron; will go up stairs one or two days in the week, as required; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over store.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—By an industrious girl; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economizing, and willing servant; recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as professed cook; understands French and English cooking perfectly; would have no objection to the country; can furnish the best of City references. Call or address No. 10 West 44th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook and to wash and iron; is an American; has not lived in the City; is willing and able to work; would prove a good and faithful servant. Apply at No. 602 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND GOOD baker; thoroughly understands her business; will do the coarse washing; best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 408 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

COOK.—BY FIRST-RATE COOK; ALL KINDS OF cooking; good City reference if required; City or country. Call at No. 241 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; FIRST-class cook; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended neat and obliging young woman; good family cook; also washer and ironer; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; excellent washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 232 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHING, and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance in Houston-st.

COOK.—EXCELLENT BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; understands meats, soups; City or country; references. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS PROfessed cook. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 200 West 42d-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress. Call at present employer's, No. 54 West 52d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent woman in a private family; has unexceptionable reference; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, who is desirous of obtaining a good, permanent home, in a private family, at moderate wages; can do plain cooking, good washing and ironing, and will be generally useful in any capacity. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman in a private family; is a good cook and thorough laundress; no objection to fine washing; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG woman; can do all kinds of house-work well, plain cooking, nice washing, ironing, &c.; has no objection to be generally useful in any capacity; in City or country; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is a good plain cook and good laundress; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT, and neat Protestant English girl, lately landed, in a small family to do general work; country preferred; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT maid in every respect; can dress hair beautifully, cut and fit; speaks English, French, and German; has no objection to any distance or traveling; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 27th sts., French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-WORK AND Fine Washing.—By a plain, neat young woman; willing to assist at what may be required; flute, fine muslins, &c.; efficient in either capacity; reference good; both City and country; wages moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan; (is a good washer and ironer and house-cleaner,) to take it in the house, or to go out; the best of City reference. Call at No. 353 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' flutings and fineries; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up of fine muslins and laces, and has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by day or week as washer or ironer. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., in rear.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; wages no object if settled in a good family; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear house.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID and Chamber-maid, or Lady's Maid and Seamstress.—By a respectable, neat, and [illegible] girl; can cut and fit, dress hair; thorough [illegible] the care of children perfectly; [illegible] reference; country preferred. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, AND RESPECTAble young French girl, lately landed, as nurse or chamber-maid; is willing and obliging, and would go for low wages; country preferred; would prove an excellent servant. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse and [illegible] or seamstress; [illegible] servant; thoroughly faithful; good reference; [illegible] English; willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 Amity-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMAN as nurse, or monthly nurse; is thoroughly efficient in her duties for infants or invalids; can give the best of references. Call or address at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMAN as nurse, or monthly nurse; is thoroughly efficient in her duties for infants or invalids; can give the best of references. Call or address at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, AND active Protestant English girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; has excellent references; City or country; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED sick-nurse, who can be recommended by first-class families and medical gentlemen; would take entire charge of an invalid or an infant. Call at 240 4th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY WHO has lost her own (first) baby, wishes to [illegible] wet-nurse at her own residence, No. 43 [illegible].

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—IN A FAMILY OR HOTEL, by a respectable American woman who is a good dress-maker and can operate on sewing-machine; fond and careful of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful; would like to go in country; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; country preferred. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 137 West 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as seamstress; would go out by the day or month; can assist with dress-making, and operate on different machines. Call at No. 24 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad-dressing perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st., A. Pelton & Co.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN who has lived with the best families in this and the old country; understands his business perfectly; has good and satisfactory references. Address T. G., No. 18 5th-av., in the store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, in City or country; steady, trustworthy young man; first-class and safe, excellent City driver; perfectly understands taking care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself useful. Address Davis, Box No. 229, Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN who is well experienced, as a coachman and groom; can also do plain gardening, milking, edging walks, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN—COOK, &C.—BY A RESPECTAble man and wife, no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can do all kinds of farm-work, milking, gardening, &c.; wife is a first-class cook and laundress, and can do general house-work; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; six years in his last place; can furnish the best City reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SINGLE) who is a first-class coachman and groom, and who understands his duties in every respect; many years' reference, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address Coachman, at saddlery and harness store No. 311 4th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant Englishman, aged twenty-[illegible]; he is an excellent driver and groom; is also well experienced at plain gardening, milking, farming, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, aged twenty-six years; married; no incumbrances; a stylish City driver; understands his business; no objections to the country; first-class City reference from last employer. Address T. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man who thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; will be found perfect; six years' reference from last employer who moved to Europe. Address J. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a respectable man and wife, no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can also do all kinds of farm-work, milking, gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do general house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A GERMAN AND HIS WIFE, to work together on a farm. Call at No. 115 Division-st., second floor.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, lately landed; can do all branches of kitchen gardening, take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; can also take care of horses and drive, and is a first-class milker. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT, flower, and vegetable gardener; understands laying out grounds, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Address B. F., Box No. 240 Times Office.

PORTER.—IN HOTEL, BOARDING, OR SUMMER house, or useful man on gentleman's place, to take care of horses, drive, milk, tend garden, &c., by a respectable young man who is well acquainted with either of the above kinds of work; good City recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN OR COACHMAN.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-eight years; is well experienced as a coachman; can do plain gardening, milking, edging walks, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, GARDENER, FARMER, and Coachman.—By a willing, sober, honest Frenchman; can make himself useful in every way; is steady and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING-STORE, AN OFFICE boy for errands, and a young man to assist entry clerk. Address JAMIESON, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, &c.

WANTED—A NEAT, BRIGHT, ACTIVE COLORED woman to take charge of a little girl of three years of age; must have good references. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av.

WANTED—A SERVANT FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; family, two and a baby; Jamaica, Long Island. Call Friday, between 3 and 5 o'clock, at No. 150 Nassau-st., Room No. 25.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; a German or Swede preferred. Apply at No. 31 West 127th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; English preferred. Apply at No. 394 West 28th-st.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE LIFE OF REV. ALFRED COOKMAN. Apply to AVERY BILL, at the office of Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square, New-York.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, }
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873. }

AT A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, THIS DAY, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The great fires in Chicago and Boston were, in a great measure, if not entirely, indebted to Mansard roofs for their extent and destructive force; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this Board, the presence of Mansard roofs, in our large towns and cities, imperils the safety of property and the security of life, and exposes such towns and cities to fires which, under favoring circumstances, are certain to pass beyond the limit of human control; and

Whereas, It is the duty of Underwriters to discourage the erection of such structures, by affixing thereto a high rate of premium. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That all buildings in the Metropolitan District, having frame Mansard roofs, shall, from and after the 1st day of January next, be subjected to an extra charge of one per cent., in addition to the rate of the building, when rated by the standard of this Board, except dwelling-houses, which shall be subject to the future action of this Board in regard to rates.

2. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to publish the above action of this Board in the principal newspapers of this City, and that editors of such journals be invited to call public attention to the same, to the end that our City may escape such terrible disasters as, in a short space of fourteen months, befell the Cities of Chicago and Boston.

3. *Resolved*, That we invite all the Fire Underwriters in the country cordially and firmly to unite with us in discouraging, and, if possible, preventing, the erection of structures so destructive to the commonwealth of the country and full of danger to the lives of our citizens and peril to the interests of the business in which we are engaged.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GAELIC..........SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, July 31, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 9, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
H. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Australia......Sat., July 26	Europa......Wed., Aug. 13
Olympia......Wed., July 30	Anglia......Sat., Aug. 16
Victoria......Sat., Aug. 2	Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20
Columbia....Wed., Aug. 6	California....Sat., Aug. 23
Castalia......Sat., Aug. 9	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR.....Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........GARAY....Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE..........DAURE..Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 20

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRIGS..........Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.......Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........July 24
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)..........July 26, 12 M.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........July 31

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

THE STEAM-SHIP GEORGE WASHINGTON, from here for New-Orleans 19th inst., having returned to this port with a broken shaft, her cargo will be transferred to steam-ship CORTES, to sail 26th inst., for New-Orleans. Shippers will please transfer their insurance in accordance with the above.

CLARK & SEAMAN.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about Aug. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A., G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday July 23.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday July 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July 24. For Turk's Island and Jamaica, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7. For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Aug. 12.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily,

(Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank, and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Fri., 18th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 18th	9:30 A. M.
Sat., 19th	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 19th	10:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d	7:00 A. M.	Mon., 21st	3:00 P. M.
Wed., 23d	8:00 A. M.	Tues., 22d	3:00 P. M.
Thurs., 24th	8:00 A. M.	Wed., 23d	3:00 P. M.
Fri., 25th	8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 24th	3:00 P. M.
		Fri., 25th	3:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 21st	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st	6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 22d	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 23d	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 25th	7.00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th	7.30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th	4.30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will commence her regular trips to Iona Island on TUESDAY, July 22, leaving from foot of Harrison-st. every morning (excepting Saturdays) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15, landing at Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplank's. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via Pennsylvania Air Line, at 8:50 A. M. and 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:25 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

TO CAPE MAY
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Another grand excursion of the magnificent steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK

OUT TO SEA,
SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873,
AT 9:40 A. M.

On this excursion the steamer Plymouth Rock will make a much more extended trip than heretofore.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., she will steam down the harbor, passing through the Narrows, in full view of all the forts and fortifications, out into the Lower Bay, stopping at Sandy Hook to land passengers for LONG BRANCH.

Thence proceeding on her voyage to the ATLANTIC OCEAN, around the Light-ship, down the coast, running as near the shore as the depth of the water will permit, giving a magnificent view of LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SHARK RIVER, SEA GIRT, &c., &c., from the Atlantic Ocean. Returning to Sandy Hook, allowing passengers one hour on shore. Music by Keating's Band.

Tickets, Only One Dollar.

M. W. SERAT, Superintendent, Long Branch.
J. W. GORE, Gen. Agt., New-York.
JOHN F. COLE, Gen. Ft. & Pas. Agt., Long Branch.

SUMMER EXCURSSION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are points in the South, including all the Virginia Springs, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by the opening of the "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New-York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. Copies can be had, on application personally or by letter, at the following ticket-offices of the Company:

No. 1 Astor House, New-York City.
No. 435 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 526 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 944 Broadway, New-York City.
Foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York City.
Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York City.
Nos. 77 and 79 Washington-st., Boston.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 19, A GOLD LOCKET containing two photographs; monogram on locket, "H. O." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the clerk, at the Union Club, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, }
Stamford, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue, under the same teacher, the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class, and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, }

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; I. W. MILETZ, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 187 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Kingston, N. Y.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

FOR SALE—A SELECT SCHOOL ON LONG ISLAND. For particulars, apply to

BENJ. C. NEVINS, Montgomery, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; full collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, and their kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New-York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.

S. T. FROST, A. M.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMStown, Berkshire County, Mass.—Established by present Principal, 1842. A family school for boys, with English, Scientific, and Classical Departments. School year opens Aug. 27. For catalogues, address

BENJ. P. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the Fine Arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.

C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

"AM. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau

To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRIETTA LYDIA CHASSEAUD, plaintiff, against LUCRETIA ELIZABETH RYLANCE, wife of Joseph H. Rylance, and the said Joseph H. Rylance; Andrew S. Hammersly, Thomas Verren, Henry Verren, Marie Antoinette de St. Vanne, wife of Jules de St. Vanne, and the said Jules de St. Vanne; Francoise M. Vienot, wife of Louis Vienot, and the said Louis Vienot; Blanche S. Durell, wife of Saurin Durell, and the said Saurin Durell; William Nelson, Junior, sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Lydia Beebee, deceased, and Augustus B. Chasseaud, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 5, 1873. JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1873.

JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je12-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEON FURNISS, against SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS, Margaret E. Zimmermann, and Jacob D. Vermilye, sole acting executors of the last will and testament of William P. Furniss, deceased, and trustees of the trusts therein contained, and Sophia Furniss, William Furniss, Sophia R. C. Furniss, Hartman K. Furniss, Clementina Furniss, Margaret E. Zimmermann and John E. Zimmermann, her husband.—To the defendants, Margaret E. Zimmermann, as executrix of and trustee under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, and the said Margaret E. Zimmermann and John E. Zimmermann, her husband.—Summons for relief.—Complaint served.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 22, 1873.

OWEN, NASH & GRAY.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 71 Wall-street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1873. OWEN, NASH & GRAY,

je19-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH THURMAN, ALFRED FOSTER and JOSEPH ISLES, plaintiffs, against EDWARD GREASLEY, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 10, 1873.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
jy10-1aw6w-Th. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., Mary N. Hughes, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Heilberg, Ernestine Hoffmyer, Thomas MacKellar, George R. Dutton, John J. Knoppel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Hielberg, and Ernestine Hoffmyer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1873. TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,

jy3-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK, plaintiffs, against ROBERT MOORES, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City and County of New-York, at his office, Court-house, City Hall Park, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars, with interest from the 10th day of May, 1873, be ides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1873. NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house, City Hall Park, the 16th day of July, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1873.

NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT,
jy17-1aw6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—OWING TO the death of Mr. EMILE CRESTIN, the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of ROBERTS, CUSHMAN & CO. is dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

APRIL 21, 1873.

RICHARD S. ROBERTS.
HENRY M. CUSHMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the importing and jobbing business, under the name and style of ROBERTS, CUSHMAN & CO., Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS being special partner in the same to the amount of $100,000.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1873.

RICHARD S. ROBERTS.
HENRY M. CUSHMAN.
NATHAN B. ROBERTS.
EDWARD ROBERTS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AMBROSE H. PURDY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

jy23-1aw3wW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

DON'T BURN UP.—SEND $1 TO THE UNITED States Manufacturing Company, office No. 697 Broadway, New-York, for the Tunlicliff Fire-alarm. Every family should have them.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTOWESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
Apply or address,

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes; no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains.

MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

PLEASANT VALLEY HOUSE, CANADENSIS, Penn., is now open for Summer boarders, near Buck Hill Falls, fifteen miles from Stroudsburg; good board; pure water; cool mountain air; house newly furnished; through ticket can be purchased at New-York on Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to our station, Oakland; Price, $8 per week.

A. J. DECKER.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address,

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.
The best accommodations at moderate rates.

PAUL & DUNCALF.

SUMMER BOARD.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., ON the Hudson River, quite near the depot; beautiful scenery and good board; terms reasonable. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor of Mountain View House.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG Island, now open for guests; best still and surf bathing on the coast; one hour by Long Island or South-side Railroads. R. A. DARRAGH, Manager.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Good rooms and first-class accommodations can be had on reasonable terms. Apply at hotel, or address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Derby Cottage, facing Touro Park and Bellevue-av. Elegant rooms to let, with strictly first-class board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house among the Catskills; house situated in grove; large comfortable rooms, piano, milk, vegetables; reference can be obtained by parties already at the house, or Dr. Lyster, No. 21 East Houston-st., New-York; price, $6 per week. Address J. BATES, Cooksburg, Albany County.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS JUST VACATED at Carlock's House, in a healthful and retired location, on the banks of the Hudson, opposite 152d-st.; boating and salt-water bathing. Apply to H. WINANS, Nos. 527 and 529 6th-av., or on the premises to Mrs. GUILD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE near the mountains; four hours distant from the City; house finely located and well shaded; one mile from station; terms, $7 per week. Address JAMES C. GOWDEY, Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—FOUR MILES from depot; large farm-house, with piazza, scenery, beautiful lawns; $8 per week, children half price; references exchanged. For particulars inquire at No. 47 Vesey-st., from 10 to 4 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor; other rooms on third and fourth floors; on reasonable terms; references given and required. No. 15 West 46th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; City or country; places not advertised registered here. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE NEW-YORK EXPOSITION AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway, have the following inventions on exhibition, in any of which parties seeking investments can interest themselves on liberal terms: Rupp's Spring Helve, Schofield's Floating Bridge, Hopkins' Washing Machine, Early's Rotary Engine, Washburne's Egg Holder, Simpson's Locomotive Feed Heater, McGregor's Piano Action and Copula, Steven's Hub Bush, Mercer's Needle Reflector and Traveling Crib, Peabody's Crank Substitute, Bushnell's Tide Wheel, Heard's Ventilating Hat, Vinnedge's Burglar Alarm, Nickelson's Music Turner, Houston's Tobacco Figure, West's Sail Reefer, Hulet's Washing Machine, Carlan's Tip Chair, Fritt's Shade Fixture, Steigmeyer's Wagon Seat, Baldwin's Tube Well, Atthouse's Journal Box, Seabury's Wood Filling, McDonald's Scale Compound, John's Wagon Brake, Mitchell's Dredge and Elevator, Richardson's Plow Roller, Meyer's Churn Power, Quaritin's Boat Detacher, McCullagh's Stencil and Brush, Pert's Book-case, Kenyon's Corn Harvester, Lull's Shutter Hinge, Stryker's Brick Machine, and Crippen's Swaging Machine.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS for investing capital (and obtaining position also, if desired,) in connection with a solid and important railway construction. Security equal to 300 per cent. will be given, in first mortgage railway bonds. Incomer to receive principal back in a few months, and the very large profits within six. Sums not less than $10,000 will be taken. Address, for interview only, STEAMSHIP, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING FIRM, ABOUT changing its business, offers for sale the stock and lease of present store; capital required, $30,000 to $40,000; annual profits, $30,000; this is a rare chance to succeed to an established, profitable business. Address, with real name, IMPORTER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office. No other will receive attention.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A NEWLY patented invention, which is a staple article, and will have a great and solid profit, a gentleman with a capital of $10,000 is required; an upholsterer preferred; no agents. Address

A. N., *Herald* Office.

$5,000 WANTED, AND AN ASSISTANT to share in the profits of an old and established business; satisfactory security in bond and mortgage given for capital. Address P. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARNESS BUSIness For Sale.—Bargain for a cash customer. Address HARNESS, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR-store, for sale cheap; in a good locality; cheap rent. Apply at No. 186 Madison-st., east of the Bowery.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—TWELFTH, NINETEENTH, AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the justice of the great increase in the valuation of Real Estate, by the Commissioner of Taxes, for the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Room No. 15, City Hall,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 25, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

The Committee will meet and give all parties in the Nineteenth Ward, aggrieved by excessive valuation, an opportunity of applying before them on Friday, Saturday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 25, 26, 29 and 30, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. each day.

For the Twenty-second Ward, Thursday, July 31, Friday, Aug. 1, and Saturday, Aug. 2, during the same hours.

For the Twelfth Ward, Tuesday, Aug. 5, Wednesday, Aug. 6, and Thursday, Aug. 7, during the same hours.

Aggrieved parties may appear in person by counsel, or by letter.

VALUATION.

	Twelfth Ward.	Nineteenth Ward.	Twenty-second Ward.
1867	$24,965,117	$46,311,750	$30,915,640
1868	28,143,005	53,608,040	36,175,185
1869	42,648,865	59,912,633	47,663,245
1870	48,855,875	71,209,020	53,147,720
1871	50,362,925	77,771,930	57,666,340
1872	54,568,885	91,283,545	60,185,820
1873	62,457,680	110,519,305	63,104,580

ROBT. McCAFFERTY, }
GEO. KOCH, } Special Committee
S. V. R. COOPER, }

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
MR.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Dowson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACK

ANOTHER GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

AFTERNOON AT 2, and EVENING AT 8.

The celebrated comedian and character actor,
MR. J. J. WALLACK,
in the beautiful emotional drama in four acts, entitled
ERIN A-CHORRA;
OR, IRISH HEARTS IN IRISH HOMES.
Mr. WM. SCALLAN..........as..........Mr. McCANN

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERT.
This (Thursday) EVENING, July 24, at 8.
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.
Admission, 75 cents.
Package tickets not admitted on Thursday evenings.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 5.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

FIRST MEETING.—Thursday, 24th; Saturday, 26th; Tuesday, 29th; Thursday, 31st July; and Saturday, 2d August.

SECOND MEETING.—Tuesday, 5th; Thursday, 7th; Saturday, 9th; Tuesday, 12th; Thursday, 14th; and Saturday, 16th August.

First race at 12 o'clock each day.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Offices, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, HOUSTON-ST.,
CORNER GREENE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WITH A copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. Aug. 21, 1873, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of two (2) frame buildings, to be used respectively as laundresses' and Ordnance Sergeant's quarters. All material and labor must be furnished by the contractor, and the work complete and ready for acceptance by this department within sixty (60) days from execution of contract.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

A written guarantee, signed by two (2) parties, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of contract, should it be awarded, must accompany the proposals, which should be addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E.," and indorsed, "Proposals for Laundresses' and Sergeant's Quarters."

R. O. TYLER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals to furnish and deliver at the Washington Navy-yard, on or before the 7th proximo, 100,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, (50,000 lake and 50,000 other than lake,) will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at which time they will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Copper," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Copper will be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the Washington Navy-yard, and will not be received unless delivered within the time specified above.

PROPOSALS FOR DESKS, SEATS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, until 2 o'clock P. M., for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 19.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER HOSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st. until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for furnishing 2,000 feet of 2½-inch rubber-lined linen hose, Allen's couplings, with New-York thread.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED ASHLAR, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 1,925 superficial feet, face measurement, of dressed ashlar, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed coping, for Park inclosing-wall.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED BASE COURSE STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 3,050 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with two faces, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with one face, for the Park inclosing-wall.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON RAILING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for about 275 feet of LIGHT IRON RAILING.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WALL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for the construction of about 4,900 LINEAL FEET of the INCLOSING WALL of the CENTRAL PARK on the line of 8th-av.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks at their office, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, for FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF GRATE COAL.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, until MONDAY, July 28, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the whole or any part of the sum of $10,000 of Bonds of the town of King's Bridge authorized by chapter 89, section 3, laws of 1873.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, at their office, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1873, for furnishing for four months, Screened Gravel for walks and roads. For particulars, see the *City Record*.

SARATOGA.

THE COMPANY AND THE RACES.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS—THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC—STABLES REPRESENTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 23, 1873.

Like *Richard*, Saratoga is herself again; crowded piazzas, lovely women, costly and elaborate dresses, music *ad libitum*, and cooling drinks *à l'outrance*. Last night one might fairly say that the Saratoga season had commenced in good earnest. The lights, the dresses, and the music gave to Broadway its old quasi-Oriental tone and life, and any provincial excursionists who happened to remain in time might have fancied themselves realizing one of the Arabian Nights of their childhood's imagination. The afternoon and evening trains brought a small cataract of visitors, and the hotel porters were, for the first time this season, driven to the use of profane language. I saw one baggage-wagon alone drive up to the Grand Union Hotel and deliver thirty-nine trunks. And a Saratoga trunk is a trunk with a vengeance. This is merely an instance of what went on all day. Mr. Breslin had no less than 171 guests arrive on one train; and although he always secures a majority of the New-York arrivals on the eve of the racing season, the other hotels all had a gratifying addition to the names in their register books. The Springs this morning were, in consequence, lively to a degree. When I went to take my matutinal glass of Congress-water this morning, I was one of a party of sixty-three who were drinking at the same moment. Later in the morning four or five boys dipped away for their lives to supply the demand, for we have a broiling hot sun at last. Among our little party I noticed Hon. George Opdyke, Mrs. Charles O'Conor, who is the life and soul of one of the most select little coteries here, Recorder Hackett, Commodore Vanderbilt, Mrs. Wayland Kimball, Miss Duryea, a daughter of Police Commissioner Duryea, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, and other notabilities. The same thing went on at the Hathorn Spring, and, in fact, at all the springs.

The races to-morrow have utterly suppressed any other topic of discussion or conversation. The ladies are busy in unpacking their milliners' boxes, just arrived from New-York; the gentlemen in button-holing everybody, and trying to convince one another that their favorite must win the Travers Stakes. "Don't ask me why, Sir; I know it!" is an expression which I heard, with slight variation, many a time last night, when taking my walks abroad. I send you below a list of all the stables represented here, the names of all the horses, the races for which they are entered, and the races for which they will probably start. I think it will be of great value to those readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES who cannot get here; it will certainly be useful to all those who will remain here during the race-meeting.

Among the later arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel are: Hon. Eli Perry and family, Albany; B. F. Carver and family, A. R. Van Nest and family, John C. Green and family, A. G. Paine and family, Dr. John F. Gray, W. K. Thorne and family, Ezra White, F. Hornby and family, A. B. Lansing and family, Sterne Chittenden, C. G. Childs and wife, William Loundes, Jr., P. K. Kissam and family, New-York; A. F. Cross and family, Brooklyn; Mrs. George Osgood, New-York; Mrs. Erastus Corning, W. S. Corning, Albany; Mrs. Van Wyck and family, Brooklyn; S. H. Rokenbough and family, New-York; Mrs. Payson, Chicago; F. H. Hutchins and family; New-York; Hon. Oscar Coles, Aiken; W. E. Morris, R. R. Morris, New-York; P. V. Fort and family, P. Monteath and family, Albany; Hon. Webster Wagner and family, Palatine Bridge.

The new guests at the Congress Hall are J. R. Franklin and family, Valentine Kirby and family, Cyrus Clark, W. P. Scott, Miss Scott, W. S. Williams, Rev. Sidney A. Corey, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt and family, Mrs. Wm. Wall and family, E. Garcia and family, Dr. Jos. Battelle, Charles C. Warren and wife, Jona. Thorne, New-York; E. A. Goodnow and wife, Boston; Judge Jos. Potter and wife, Whitehall; John Hurst and family, Baltimore; G. W. Butts, Providence; M. B. Smith and family, New-York; Rev. Dr. Patton and family, New-Haven; E. P. Prentice and family, Albany; B. H. D. Bull and family, L. B. Purnell and family, Baltimore; Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan and family, Brooklyn; D. K. Pearsons and family, Chicago.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Union are Hon. A. G. Curtin and family, Pennsylvania; Hon. H. D. Dennison and family, New-York; Hon. H. W. Genet and family, New-York; W. Watson and family, New-York; Dr. White and family, New-York; T. Tileston and family, New-York; M. H. Sanford, New-York; T. W. Doswell, Virginia; A. W. Greenleaf and family, New-York; Col. Schuyler Crosby and family, New-York; C. T. Baker and family, New-York; A. Wright Sanford, New-York; Arthur Cheney and family, Boston; D. W. Barney and family, New-York; Amos Robbins and family, New-York; Hon. C. G. Otis and family, Ohio; Hon. J. G. Berret, Washington; John Morris and family, New-York; Leonard Jerome, New-York; L. Lorillard, New-York; Geo. Lorillard, New-York; H. C. Babcock, New-York.

Among Major Leland's new guests at the Grand Hotel are Edwin Adams, (*Enoch Arden*,) Long Branch; Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan, Louisiana; W. Johnson, Louisiana; Gen. R. H. Stevenson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Boston; Dr. Louis Garveen, Havana; Hon. R. H. Duell and family, Cortland; Prof. H. C. Banrabee and wife, New-York; Mrs. Geo. Willcomb and family, Boston; Juare Pedro and family, Havana; E. S. Price and family, Pennsylvania.

Mr. D. J. Crouse, of Chillicothe, Ohio, who has come on with his stable of horses, is staying at the American Hotel. Among the other guests at the American, are Dr. H. C. Brown, of New-York; Mrs. Healy, and Mr. C. J. Healy, of Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stout, of New-York; Mr. McGlynn, and Mr. R. Ponce De Leon and family, from Cuba.

The following is a list of the stables represented here, and the horses engaged in and likely to run in the races:

D. M'DANIEL & CO.'S STABLE.

Harry Bassett, 5 years, engaged in Sweepstakes, a mile and a quarter, first day, and the cup, on third day, and will run both, and probably other races.

Joe Daniels, 4 years, engaged same as Harry Bassett, and will probably run frequently during the meeting.

Hubbard, 4 years, not engaged, but will run in several races—probably including four-mile heats.

Springbok, 3 years, engaged in Travers and Kenner Stakes, and a probable starter for both.

Katy Pease, 3 years, engaged in Travers, Alabama Sequel, and Kenner Stakes, and will probably start for the last three.

Fleur Ange, 2 years, by Leamington, engaged in the Saratoga, the Kentucky, and the Sweepstakes, (second meeting,) and expected to start in each.

Boss Tweed, 4 years, not engaged.

Ch. f., 2 years, by Blackbird, dam by Planet, engaged in the Alabama Stakes.

Sue Ryder, 4 years, not engaged, but in preparation.

Mary Buckley, 2 years.

Lanty Lawler, hurdler.

B. c. 2 years, by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington, engaged in Sweepstakes for two-year olds, and will start.

Br. f. 2 years, by Asteroid, out of Bassett's dam, engaged in Flash and Saratoga Stakes, and will start for both.

Ch. f. 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, engaged in Sequel Stakes and Summer Handicap, and may start for both.

Cora Lynn, engaged in Alabama Stakes, and will start.

B. c. by Julius, out of Leisure, not in training.

B. f. 2 years, by Red Dick, out of Ettie Shippen, not in training.

Br. f. 2 years, by Leamington, out of Sarah B., not in training.

Br. f. 2 years, by Leamington, out of Wombat, not in training.

Constant, (brother to Tubman,) will start in Summer Handicap.

Abdel Koree, 5 years, not in training.

Ch. f. by Australian, out of Alabama, not in training.

D. J. CROUSE'S.

Business, 4 years, engaged in the Cup, and will probably start.

Satire, 3 years, engaged in Sequel Stakes, and will start.

Culpepper, 2 years, in Flash Stakes, and will start.

Persimmons, 2 years, not in stakes, but ready for other business.

HUNTER & TRAVERS'.

Strachino, 3 years, engaged in Travers, Kenner, Sweepstakes, all ages, first day, one and a quarter miles; and in the Summer Handicap; will start for the Travers, and probably for the Kenner and the Handicap.

Vesta, 2 years, engaged in all the two-year-old events, and will start for Flash Stakes and probably other events.

King Pin, 2 years, heavily engaged, and will first start for the Saratoga Stakes.

Vengeance, (filly,) heavily engaged, but whether to start is not known.

Crow's Nest, 2 years, engaged in all the stakes, and likely to run during the meeting.

Gossip, engaged, but not yet fully prepared.

W. COTTRILL'S.

Alice Mitchell, 3 years, engaged in Travers and Kenner Stakes, and will probably start for the latter.

Sallie Watson, 3 years, engaged in Travers Stakes.

B. f. 2 years, by Lexington, out of Banner, engaged in Kentucky Stakes, and will start.

T. W. DOSWELL'S.

Fadladeen, aged, not engaged, but will run during meeting.

B. c. by Jonesboro', out of Ninette.

Lizzie Lucas, 3 years, engaged in Alabama and Kenner Stakes, and expected to run for both.

Eolus, 5 years, engaged in Summer Handicap, and expected to start.

A. C. FRANKLIN'S.

Arizona, 5 years, engaged in Summer Handicap, and will start.

Nevada, 4 years, engaged in Summer Handicap, and will probably start.

Gorlitza, 4 years, not engaged.

A. B. LEWIS & CO.'S.

Joe Johnston, 3 years, engaged in Sequel Stakes and stakes for three-year olds at second meeting, and expected to run for both.

Vandalite, 2 years, engaged in Flash Stakes and stakes for two-year olds at second meeting. Will probably start for the latter.

Bessie Lee, 4 years, engaged in Summer Handicap, and expected to start.

Ch. f. by Australian, out of Woodford Belle, engaged in Flash and Two-year-old Stakes, second meeting, and may start in latter.

JOSEPH DONAHUE'S.

Blind Tom, aged, a hurdle and steeple-chase horse.

Geo. West, 4 years, also a jumper.

Ch. c., 2 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, engaged in Flash Stakes and in the Two-yearold-Stakes at second meeting, and expected to run.

RICE & M'CORMACK'S.

Wanderer, 5 years, engaged in Sweepstakes, 1¼ miles, and in the Cup. Will certainly start for the latter.

John McCormack, 3 years, will start for both Travers and Kenner Stakes.

Ch. f., 2 years, by Asteroid, out of Target, engaged in Saratoga Stakes, and will start.

Stampede, 2 years, will start for Kentucky Stakes.

B. c., 2 years, by Hurrah, out of Emma Downing, will start for Kentucky Stakes.

Sunrise, 3 years, will start for Alabama Stakes.

E. V. SNEDIKER'S.

Catesby, 3 years, will probably start for Travers and Kenner Stakes.

Keene Richards, 3 years, will start for Flask Stakes, and Two-year-old Stake at Second Meeting.

Brother to Connolly, 4 years, engaged in Cup and Summer Handicap, and will probably start for latter.

Ch. c., 3 years, by Planet, out of Rebecca T. Price, engaged in Travers Stakes.

Village Blacksmith, aged, hurdle and steeple-chaser.

Buck, br. g., 4 years, hurdle and steeple-chaser.

M. H. SANFORD'S.

Mate, 4 years, engaged in Summer Handicap, and a probable starter.

Bingaman, 5 years, by Asteroid, not engaged.

Milton, 3 years, engaged in Travers Stakes, and will probably start. Also in Sweepstakes, three-year olds, at second meeting.

Milden, 4 years, not engaged.

H. P. M'GRATH'S.

Tom Bowling, 3 years, engaged in Travers Stakes, and a starter.

Artist, 3 years, not engaged.

Ch. f., 3 years, by Jack Malone, out of Vesper Light, engaged in Sequel Stakes and Sweepstakes at second meeting, and may start for both.

Tabitha, 3 years, will probably start for the Alabama Stakes.

F. MORRIS'.

Battle Axe, 2 years, by Monday, out of Ruthless, will start in Saratoga and Kentucky Stakes.

Regardless, 2 years, will probably start in Flash, Saratoga, and Kentucky Stakes.

Free Lance, 3 years, engaged in Travers and Kenner Stakes, and will run in both.

Shillelah, 2 years, by Eclipse, out of Slasher-Barbarity, engaged in Flash and Kentucky Stakes, and may run in both.

BUCKLEY & TULLY'S.

Buckden, 4 years, engaged in Summer Handicap, and will start.

Chickabiddy, 5 years, not engaged.

MESSRS. WATSON'S.

Valleybrook, 3 years, not engaged, but here to run.

D. J. BANNATYNE'S.

Milesian, aged, steeple-chaser.

Duffy, aged, steeple-chaser.

Stockwood, 5 years, engaged in One and a Quarter Mile Stake and Summer Handicap, and will start for latter.

CARROLL & COAR'S.

Ortolan, engaged in One and a Quarter Mile Sweepstake, and expected to run for both.

The Nurse, 3 years, not engaged.

The Governess, 3 years, not engaged.

Freedman, 4 years, by Blackbird, not engaged.

G. BELL'S.

McFadden, 3 years, not engaged.

Erastus Corning, 2 years, will probably start for Two-year-old Stakes, second meeting.

Luna, 3 years, engaged, but not likely to run.

J. A. GRINSTEAD'S.

Waverly, 3 years, will run in Travers and Kenner Stakes.

Crockford, 3 years, engaged in Sequel and in Three-year-old Stakes, second meeting, but penalized as a winner and may not start.

Sophy, 3 years, engaged in Travers, but not expected to start.

Jean Valjean, 3 years, engaged in the One and a quarter mile Sweepstake for all ages, and in Sequel Stakes, but work temporarily stopped.

Eclair, 3 years, will probably start for Alabama Stakes.

B. c., 2 years, by Gilroy, will start in Kentucky Stakes.

Ch. c. Shackle, 2 years, by Gilroy, engaged in Flash and Kentucky, but work temporarily stopped.

MR. REED'S.

King Henry, aged, not engaged, but will probably start four-mile heats.

DENISON & CRAWFORD'S.

Juliana, 2 years, by Leamington, will start for Saratoga Stakes.

Rutherford, 2 years, by Australian; not engaged.

J. W. HUNT REYNOLDS'.

Whisper, 3 years, may start in Kenner Stakes.

Buchu, 3 years, will start in Alabama Stakes.

M. A. LITTELL'S.

Wild Idle, 3 years, engaged, but training not advanced.

Wizard, 3 years, will start in the Sweepstakes one and a quarter mile; the Sequel Stakes, and the Summer Handicap.

Fellow Craft, 3 years, engaged in Travers, Sequel, Kenner, Three-year-old Stakes at second meeting, and will run in Travers and probably others.

Reform, 2 years, will start in Flash, Saratoga, and Kentucky Stakes.

Mary Clark, 5 years, engaged in Cup.

Winesap, 5 years, will start in the Summer Handicap.

Onyx, aged, a hurdler.

W. STRINGFIELD'S.

Merodac, 3 years, will start in Travers and Kenner Stakes.

Ch. c., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Rebecca, will start in Travers Stakes and Summer Handicap.

Master John, 4 years, not engaged.

O'Toole, 5 years, by Commodore, not engaged.

B. f., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Eleanor; engaged, but not prepared.

Ch. f., 3 years, by Leamington, not prepared.

B. f., 2 years, by Warminster, not prepared.

MR. CHAMBERLIN'S

Stable of four will arrive to-morrow.

MR. BELMONT'S.

Grey Planet, 4 years, not engaged.

The Ill Used, 3 years, engaged in Travers, Sequel, and Kenner, and a probable starter in each.

Count D'Orsay, 3 years, will start in Travers and Sequel Stakes.

King Amadeus, 2 years, will start for Flash and Saratoga Stakes.

Steel Eyes, 2 years, will start for Saratoga Stakes.

Countess, 2 years, will start for Sweepstakes at second meeting.

Theodora, 2 years, will start for Flash and Saratoga Stakes.

Scratch, 2 years, will start for Saratoga Stakes.

THE RACES.

LIST OF STARTERS—THE BETTING AND THE POOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—The races will be inaugurated to-morrow, and there is much excitement in regard to them. The pool-rooms are thronged with excited crowds, and the betting on to-morrow's contests is extremely heavy, the principal interest centring on the Travers Stakes for three-year olds, a mile and three-quarters.

There are seventy-nine entries, and the following nine will start:

W. W. Glen's ch. c. Merodac, late O. P. B., by imp. Australia, out of Ada Cheatham, by Lexington.

A. Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, by Lexington.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.

M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington.

Geo. A. Rice & Co.'s ch. c. John McCormick, by Hiawatha, out of Rapidan, by Jack Malone.

Clark & Grinstead's b. c. Waverly, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Cicely Jopson, by Weatherbit.

R. W. Cameron's ch. c. by Leamington, out of Rebecca, by imp. Glencoe. And P. Lorillard's ch. c. Free Lance, by Kentucky, out of Parachute.

The second race is the sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which has fifteen nominations, of which the starters will be:

D. McDaniel & Co.'s Harry Bassett, 5 years; also, Joe Daniels, 4 years; Hunter & Travers' Strachino, 3 years; M. A. Littell's Wizard, 3 years, and Carroll & Coar's Ortolan, 6 years.

The concluding race is the Flash Stakes for two-year olds, half a mile, and the following eight stables will be represented at the post, viz.:

Belmont, three entries; Bowie, Crounse, McDaniel & Co., two entries; Donahue, Morris, two entries; Littell, and Hunter & Travers, two entries.

The following are the pools sold on the events:

TRAVERS STAKES.

Springbok	$125	$265	$300
Tom Bowling	130	250	255
Count D'Orsay	135	245	250
Waverly	50	65	105
Merodoc	47	75	85
John McCormick	50	65	..
Free Lance	20	20	..
Fellow Craft	10	10	..
Cameron	10	5	..

In the third pool, the last four together brought $55.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL AGES.

Bassett and Joe Daniels	$500	$300
Strachino	100	80
Wizard	40	10
Ortolan	40	20

FLASH STAKES.

Belmont	$200	Donahue	$60
Crounse	125	Morris	60
Bowie	35	Littell	65
McDaniel	75	Hunter & Travers	120

TROTTING RACES AT CATSKILL.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 23.—The second day of the Catskill Park races passed off satisfactorily. There was fair weather, a good track, and a large attendance. The special purse of $500, for the horses withdrawn from the three-minute purse of yesterday, put over till to-day, was won, by Harry Hamilton's b. g. Linnwood; Vulcan second and Molsey third. The best time was 2:33.

The first regular race was for a purse of $2,000; first horse, $1,000; second horse, $500; third, $300; fourth, $200; for horses that had never beaten 2:27. The race was won by Alden Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster, in three straight heats. Gloster trotted the first half of the third heat in 1:12, and could have distanced the field if urged. There were fourteen entries, and seven started in the race.

SUMMARY.

Alden Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	1	1	1
David Jenkins' gr. s. Joe Brown	2	2	4
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Ed. White	6	3	3
L. S. Doty's gr. g. Gray Eddy	3	5	5

Time—2:27¾, 2:28½, 2:32.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,000; for horses that had never beaten 2:42; $500 to the first horse, $250 to the second, $150 to the third, $100 to the fourth. There were twenty-two entries, and seventeen started. Seven heats were trotted, but the last was declared no heat, and the race was postponed till to-morrow. The public sympathize with Corner Boy in consequence of the evident combination by drivers to jockey him. Of the six heats the following is the

SUMMARY.

Homer Brigg's blk. g. Corner Boy	1	4	5	3	4	1
Alden Goldsmith's b. g. Pelham	6	7	1	1	3	3
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Prince	5	3	3	2	1	2
John Splan's br. m. Molly Baker	4	2	2	4	2	5
W. C. Trimble's br. m. Zephyr	3	1	4	6	7	7

Time—2:40, 2:40, 2:41, 2:40, 2:43, 2:45.

The judges were Messrs. Emerson, Viele, and White.

NEARLY A STEAM-BOAT CATASTROPHE.

As the Long Branch steam-boat Empire State was making her regular trip from Sandy Hook to this City, yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred of a somewhat alarming character, but, fortunately, unproductive of serious results. When about halfway down the bay an ugly leak was discovered in her boiler. The boat is furnished with a flue-boiler, and from a crack or hole in it (it could not be ascertained which, those on board being so reticent,) the water and steam escaped with considerable force. The passengers who became aware of the mishap were quieted, and the boat, with a small head of steam on, made her way slowly to her landing at Pier No. 28. She was to have proceeded to Sandy Hook again at 5:15 P. M., but her place was supplied by the steamer Metropolis, of the same line. A considerable number of people who were going to Long Branch, upon hearing of the accident to the Empire State, would not take passage on the Metropolis, and returned to their homes. Mechanics were busily at work last night patching up the boiler of the Empire State for further service.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

On Tuesday afternoon last Lawrence Valter, a German farmer residing near Valley Stream, town of Hempstead, lost one of his cows from the pasture-lot, and went to the woods near his residence to look for it. When passing through the woods he met two of his neighbors, John and Ferdinand Peihl, with whom he had previously some difficulty. Valter asked them if they had driven his cow away, at which, as is alleged by Valter, John Peihl struck him over the head with a club, knocking him down, when both the men jumped upon him and beat and kicked him until he was insensible, leaving him lying in the road, where he was found by some of the members of his family. Dr. Charles Schmidt was called in to attend the injured man, and afterward made complaint before Justice Snedeker, at Jamaica, against the Peihls, at the same time giving the Justice a certificate of the injured man's wounds, and that there was but little possibility of his recovery. A warrant was at once issued for their arrest, and they were held for examination.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick, son and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Miss Rogers and 3 children, Miss L. Seligman, Miss Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. De E. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. P. Reid, Mrs. Hammersley and child, Mrs. Mattrasley, Miss Hammersley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilmour and 2 children, Miss M. W. Pegram, H. L. Vinkes, S. H. Kennedy, J. H. Humphreys, W. Sutphen, P. H. Hack, B. H. Rubie, Mr. Caffe, J. C. Kerny, Gios Andrews, William Wheatley, Jr., Mr. Herron, Charles Mason, Miss H. Tynell, W. B. Dinsmore, R. Bosch, T. V. de la Torre, J. Broada, Mrs. Munez, Miss Munez, Alex. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Munez, H. P. Jones, T. Hegerdahl, Eugene Dausee, E. M. Horner, Mrs. Miller, Josie A. Fesser, 2 children, and governess, John Wilson, Bernard Whitman, T. M. Gwinn, Lorenso Servini, E. Ferrer, J. Jackson, Daniel Mauger, Miss Hattie M. Thomas, Miss Hattie S. Cook, E. R. Burchill, George Artingstall, Mr. and Mrs. John Croyham, Mr. Paton, maid, D. W. Diggs, P. A. Eagle, Andrew Dutcher, Hon. George Brown, John Inglis and wife, U. S. A. Capt. College, K. E. Schmidt.

In steam-ship Italia, for Glasgow.—Chas. T. Samson, Francis E. Hassard, William Allan and lady, George Allan, Miss Annie Allan, Jas. McBraine, Rev. John McGrath, W. B. Putnam, Jas. W. Kenney, Alex. J. Benzie, Robt. B. Park, Isaac Green, Patrick McGovern, Daniel Scott, Henry Graham and lady, Miss Mary Ann Graham, Jas. Cruikshank and lady, Ed. S. Simmons, Rev. B. M. Krug, Felix Heikel, E. Lynch, John Kirkpatrick, Chas. Hutton, Miss Janet Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Mgt. Armstrong, Miss Donnelly, Miss Ann McLaughlin, Mme. L. Gioranette, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Scully, Miss Kate A. Clare, Miss Annie C. Bengie, Wm. C. Lemon and lady, Mrs. L. Caldwell and infant, Miss Me'a J. Lemon, Mrs. Baker, Master W. S. Lemon, Master Geo. Lemon, Miss May, Miss Margaret Pickes, Miss Carrie Wolff, Herman B. Boisen and lady, Mrs. Wm. Thomson, Miss Mary McLoughlin, Mrs. S. C. Gray, Mrs. Ed. J. Mansford, Miss Allison.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.—Mrs. T. H. Salmon, E. C. Gray, Mrs. J. Gray, Mrs. Sellars, Mrs. W. H. Guion, Miss Marie Guion, Louis S. Guion, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Merriam, Mr. and Miss Haldane, Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls, S. D. Smith, P. Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Waterman, W. H. Webb, Dr. Harris, Joseph Horridge, J. B. Smith, James Sorley, J. Horton.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

James Woods, the lad who was severely injured by falling from the railroad trestle in Jersey City last week, died yesterday from his injuries.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PAST—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY—LIST OF OFFICERS.

With all the evil centering in the great Metropolis of the Union, there is to be found much that is good. Many of its charities are large and comprehensive, and among its noble institutions few are equal to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. An idea of the services rendered by this humane body may be obtained from the seventh annual report, recently published. One fact alone, says President Bergh in his opening address, tends to show what has been done. Twenty-five States and Territories, approving the example set, have founded similar societies, and generally adopted for their shield the emblem of this one. Much difficulty has been met with in procuring legislation for the society, so that it may have the power to exercise its full strength. The principal opposition which it has met in this respect has been in regard to the section regarding the prohibition of the use of salt in the streets for melting snow and ice, a practice which is admitted to be disastrous to the feet of horses, and even to the general health of the City. But opposition to this portion of the measure finally failed, though the whole bill was ultimately killed. During the episootic season the society found itself placed in a difficult position. For weeks nearly every horse in the City was affected with the distemper, which rendered most of them unfit for work. Urgent appeals reached the society from all quarters of the City asking that the railroad companies be stopped from working their sickly horses, and much was done in this respect, but all the travel could not be suspended. It was found necessary to pursue a middle course, and so all horses found in a very bad condition were ordered to the stables, and letters were written to the different railroad companies asking them to suspend travel on Sundays, and some of them complied. To insure a speedy and merciful death to animals irrevocably disabled, the society has further undertaken the task of dispatching them when notified by the police, and the department now regularly notifies the officers of the society of all such cases demanding their attention. During the past year 835 horses have been killed by them under such circumstances, besides other smaller animals. Nowhere, it is believed, has animal life in the past been esteemed so cheaply as here. While in transit they are often less protected than inanimate freight, and when stationary, are shut up in buildings unsuited in every respect to their needs. But the Society has made this matter the subject of much investigation and agitation, and has succeeded in a great measure in robbing the life of the poor dumb creatures of many of their former tortures. Besides devoting his days to the labor so zealously undertaken, Mr. Bergh has also sought to spread the seeds of his humane work by lecturing. He delivered lectures at Jersey City, Trenton, and Patterson, at Providence, R. I., at Auburn and Sing Sing, N. Y., and before the New-York Liberal Club in this City. The society has now ten regularly organized branches in full working order, and in addition to its local staff has fifty-four agents in various parts of the State, whose presence in localities where outrageous acts of cruelty were of frequent occurrence prevents the infliction of much suffering. During twelve months the society have prosecuted 561 cases of cruelty to animals, many of which were of a heartless character. In the Buffalo branch 1,000 cases were prosecuted in a year. Some of these were wanton in the extreme, such as maliciously disabling animals and wantonly torturing others. The agents of the society have investigated hundreds of other cases where no arrests were made, and quietly remedied many great evils. A large number of cases have been abandoned owing to the unwillingness of witnesses to come forward at the trials. Numerous premeditated dog and cock-fights in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester, have been broken up, and those present dispersed before they had commenced their pastime; 753 sick, lame, and disabled horses have been ordered out of harness and sent home to their stables in New-York City and Brooklyn alone, and during the prevalence of the horse disease hundreds of the poor suffering creatures were relieved from work. Poor peddlers and venders, unable to pay for advice and medicine, were supplied gratis with both by the society and its veterinary surgeons.

The ambulances of the society have been called out on 250 occasions, to remove sick and disabled horses from the streets. The life of many a valuable animal has been saved by means of these useful vehicles, which are loaned gratis, the owner providing the team. They are kept in constant readiness at the head-quarters of the society. Nearly 1,500 horses which had fallen sick or injured themselves in the streets have been removed by those ambulances since their introduction. By the statistics of the New-York Rendering Company, it appears that 2,575 horses died from the epizootic and 882 were destroyed with rotten feet, caused to a great extent by traveling last Winter through the salted streets. One can readily see what vigilance was necessary to afford the suffering creatures some little protection at such a season.

The Treasurer reports the income of the society during the year ending 30th April, 1873, including the balance brought forward from the preceding year was $33,130 43. This amount included the proceeds of the sale of $11,000 in United States bonds. The expenditure during the same period was $27,297 18. This amount included a payment of $20,250 on account of the purchase of the new head-quarters of the society, leaving a balance of $5,833 25 in hand. The society had also received by virtue of the real estate of the late Mr. Bonard, which was handed over to the society in December last, $15,532 35. It had expended from that amount $7,133 19, leaving a balance in hand of $8,399 16. Total balance in hand 1st May, 1873, $14,232 41. Liabilities same date, $20,000, being the balance of purchase-money on head-quarters.

Since the organization of the society, in 1866, its limited funds have confined it to quarters totally inadequate to its necessities. As year after year passed, and the operations became more extended, the need of suitable offices became more urgent. Several attempts from time to time were made by friends to raise sufficient funds with which to erect a building for the occupancy of the society worthy of the humane cause in which it was engaged; but up to the time of the death of the late Mr. Louis Bonard, the building fund had not reached $10,000. The munificent bequest of that benevolent gentleman placed the society on a more solid footing, and to-day it stands possessed of an elegant building as its new head-quarters. It is situated on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and is built of brown stone and brick. It is a four-story English basement house, and was purchased by the society for $40,000. The ambulances are contained within it, and in point of convenience and elegance it is doubtless the finest edifice owned or employed in the cause of brute protection.

During the year the society lost the following members: George Dexter, Joseph Sampson, J. A. Clarke, Thos. H. Faile, Richard French, Horace Greeley, Wm. Black, George T. Trimble, John D. Wolfe, Robert J. Dillon, and James Gordon Bennett. Among the list of members are the names of many of New-York's best citizens.

The following are the officers of the society elected at the last annual meeting:

President—Henry Bergh.

Vice Presidents—William H. Aspinwall, Henry W. Bellows, James Brown, Horace B. Claflin, Peter Cooper, John A. Dix, Benjamin D. Hicks, John T. Hoffman, Marshall O. Roberts, Moses Taylor.

Executive Committee—Charles L. Anthony, N. M. Beckwith, John M. Bixby, Thomas C. Doremus, Nathan C. Ely, Eldridge T. Gerry, Townsend Harris, Charles Lanier, Frank Leslie, Charles H. Marshall, Edward Matthews, Royal Phelps, James Stokes, Alfred Schermerhorn, Alexander Van Rensselaer.

Treasurer—Henry Clews.

Counsel—Eldridge T. Gerry.

Secretary—N. P. Hosack.

The honorary members of the society are: Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, ex-officio; Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President of the United States, ex-officio; John T. Hoffman, ex-Governor of the State of New-York, ex-officio; A. S. Beach, ex-Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York, ex-officio; Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London; John Colam, Esq., Secretary for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London; Angelo Ames, Esq., of Albany, N. Y.

The moral influence of such an organization is felt everywhere throughout the country, and exerts a power for good not to be estimated by dry figures and statistics. More consideration is given to legislation affecting dumb creatures, and men instinctively learn to value them according to their true worth. Even in its last session Congress passed an act for the better protection of live animals in transit, and providing for feeding and watering them, and giving a right of civil action against railroad companies who disregarded its provisions.

In a short time the society has grown very satisfactorily, but there is still left for it ample employment, even after it shall have grown still more. What it has done in the past is certainly very creditable, although opposed and ridiculed at times, when thoughtless people have chosen to assume that it exceeded the bounds of its duty. It has given earnest of good service in the future, however, and will, no doubt, receive a hearty support from all who have the best interests of humanity at heart.

THE TEXAS INDIANS.

The San Antonio *Express* says that Gen. Augur has received a letter from Commissioner Atkinson, dated at Fort Duncan, July 7, in which he says that the Commissioners are at work with some hopes of success in accomplishing the removal of the Kickapoos, Pottawotamies, Mescaleros, and Lipans to reservations. The communication refutes the sensational reports concerning the hostile crossing of the Rio Grande by the Kickapoos. Col. Williams will remain at Fort Duncan until the result of the mission is known, and if successful, will assist in the transportation of the Indians.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, partner in the London banking-firm of Clews, Habicht & Co., sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamer Algeria.

The Royal Saxon Band of the Dresden Scheutzen Regiment will return to this City within a few days, from a professional tour through the interior.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the hat-store of F. Warner, in the basement of No. 269 Bowery, causing $1,500 damage to stock and building.

The records of the District Attorney's office show that there are at present confined in the Tombs, awaiting trial at the General Sessions, only ninety-one prisoners.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on July 12, and Queenstown on July 13, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days than those already at hand.

The corner in Erie seems to be nearly at an end, although the price of the stock is higher here than in the London market. The closing Wall-street quotations yesterday were 61⅛ and 61¼ per cent.

Edward J. Evatt, liquor and cigar dealer at No. 301 Bleecker-street, was yesterday held in $500 bail by United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of selling without paying the required special tax.

The Social Reform German Women's Benevolent Society, and the Teutonia Benevolent Society, gave a joint picnic and Summer-night's festival at the Bellevue Garden, yesterday, in which the Allemania Maennerchor and several German benevolent associations participated.

The new Commissioners of Accounts, Messrs. Bolend and How, had a brief interview, yesterday, with Mayor Havemeyer in relation to their duties. Mr. John Wheeler, the Tax Commissioner, was present during the conference.

Hans Christian and Christian Allam, two sailors, were arrested yesterday by a United States Marshal on a charge of deserting from the Norwegian bark Pacific. They were committed in default of $500 bail each, by Commissioner Shields, to await the action of the Norwegian Consul.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to examine the tax books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards will meet to-day. One of the members, Alderman McCafferty, has received communications from tax-payers in the ward complaining that their property has been unjustly assessed.

An unknown woman, about thirty-five years old, dark hair and eyes, dark woolen dress, plaid woolen shawl, and white under-clothing, and a boy, eight years old, were found drowned at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, last night. The boy was secured to the woman by means of the shawl, which was tied around both. The bodies were taken to the Morgue.

Controller Green reports the following amounts received yesterday in the City Treasury: Assessments for street-openings, improvements, and interest, $3,356 10; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents, and interest, $30,951 12; market rents and fees, $710; Croton water rents and penalties, $18,629; licenses and fines, $178 50. Total—$53,824 72.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while Officer Walsted, of the Eighteenth Precinct police, was conveying a prisoner to the station-house in East Twenty-second-street, and when passing the corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue A, he was assailed by some unknown parties with a shower of stones. One of the missiles struck the policeman on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was attended by Dr. Phelps at the station-house. His assailants escaped.

While William Wilson, aged twenty-eight, of No. 217 East Twenty-second-street, was walking up the Bowery, and when in the neighborhood of Houston-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he was suddenly assaulted by an unknown man, who stabbed him twice in the shoulder with a pocket-knife, inflicting severe wounds. The assailant then fled, and made his escape. Wilson went to the First-avenue Police Station, where his wounds were dressed, and he then departed for his home.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, announces that the Avenue St. Nicholas, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, is opened to public travel. Connecting with Eighth-avenue through One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and with the Boulevard, Tenth-avenue, and Kingsbridge road through One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, it establishes convenient communication between the low ground east of Eighth-avenue and the plateau at Carmansville and Washington Heights.

BROOKLYN.

Daniel Halbrade, of No. 188 Concord-street, was yesterday prostrated by the heat in Sands-street, and, after receiving medical attention, was taken home.

United States Marshal Harlow, yesterday, sold the steam-tug Brilliant for $13,550, to satisfy a judgment against the vessel. The purchasers were Messrs. Sone & Fleming.

Eight of the striking coopers in Williamsburg were yesterday held in $500 bail each, on the charge of intimidating the workmen at Havemeyer & Elder's sugar refinery.

John Thompson, aged fifteen years, of No. 50 Prince-street, was attacked with *coup de soleil* in Johnson-street, yesterday, and, after receiving proper attention, was taken home.

Catherine Rogers, aged twenty-two years, fell down two flights of stairs, yesterday, at her residence, No. 786 Dean-street, and was severely hurt. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Catherine Meagher, aged twenty years, was yesterday found at Hamilton Ferry suffering from the heat, and, having no friends in Brooklyn, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The Commissioners of City Works, yesterday, awarded the contract for repaving Lafayette-avenue, from Flatbush-avenue to Bedford-avenue, with granite blocks, to John Mullins, at $3 74 per square yard, making the cost about $96,000.

A large river steamer, named the Amos C. Barstow, was successfully launched, yesterday, from the yard of Lawrence & Foulks, Greenpoint. The steamer is to run between New-York and Providence, and is 150 feet long, 33 feet broad, with 10 feet depth of hold.

Owen Hoey, of No. 291 South Third-street, a laborer, fell, yesterday, into the hold of a canal-boat lying at the foot of South Third-street, and was seriously injured. When found he was unconscious; but, being attended by a surgeon, he was soon rendered fit to be taken home.

Daniel Begley, of No. 28 Madison-street, New-York, fell yesterday, from his wagon, while driving along Columbia-street, and was severely injured on the head. The wheel coming off caused the accident. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment.

The Turners of Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, laid the corner-stone of their new school-house, on Meserole-street, E. D., with imposing ceremonies. The school is to be 75 feet by 50, and three stories high, and is to accommodate 500 children, there being already over 300 children under tuition in the elementary branches.

LONG ISLAND.

President Grant spent the day yesterday at Flushing as the guest of J. W. Conly, Esq.

A camp-meeting will be held in Eldert's Grove on Rockaway Beach in August.

A Mrs. Deegan was knocked down and had her foot taken off by a train on the Flushing Railroad yesterday. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In compliance with an invitation from the Water Commissioners of Long Island City the Board of Aldermen of that place will proceed in a body today to witness the testing of the new reservoir.

A boy of five years of age named George Graham, was terribly injured in Long Island City yesterday by the falling upon him of a quantity of timber. His chest was badly crushed, which produced congestion of the lungs which will in all probability prove fatal.

Two men, named Bogart and Morris, were seriously injured by the falling of an embankment, at which they were at work, in Astoria yesterday. One of the men had his leg broken and the other his thigh dislocated. Both were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Richmond County Board of Health, at Stapleton, yesterday, Theodore Frean was by a unanimous vote chosen Counsel to the board.

Coroner Golden, of Roseville, held an inquest on Saturday, upon the body of an unknown man found dead upon the South Beach, near the Excelsior Club-house. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and dressed in black coat, vest, and pantaloons, with gaiter boots and white stockings, and having a pair of gold spectacles attached to a ribbon about his neck.

NEW-JERSEY.

Another excursion for the poor children of Jersey City is projected.

Henry A. De Motte, a well-known druggist, of Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy.

Julia Recevena, of Greenville, was fatally burned Tuesday afternoon, while lighting a fire with kerosene.

Miss Christina, the German girl suspected of having killed a child found in the vault of a house in Newark, yesterday gave herself up and confessed the crime.

Joseph Cleveland, of Elizabeth, died yesterday in consequence of the amputation of his arm, which was necessitated by injuries received from falling on the ice last Winter. Deceased was sixty years of age.

Charles Krueger, of Newark, has sued G. R. Ledig for having put out Mrs. Krueger's eye. It seems that the wives of the two men quarreled, when Ledig took his wife's part, and struck Mrs. Krueger, inflicting the injury indicated. Damages are laid at $3,000.

The stores of Mr. Haley and Mr. Rooney in Coles-street, Jersey City, were robbed, Monday night, of goods valued at $200. The thieves escaped, and the matter was kept quiet, under Chief Champney's new order, lest the publication might defeat the ends of justice.

A sheep-killing match between Timothy O'Keefe and Patrick Fitzgerald took place at the Hoboken slaughter-house, yesterday, for a purse of $200. Each man was to kill and dress fifty sheep. Fitzgerald won the match, killing and dressing his fifty in 2:16, beating O'Keefe four sheep and eleven minutes.

The summing up of ex-Chancellor Williamson, who appears for the defense in the McWilliams and Doyle trial, was interrupted, yesterday, by the illness of Mr. O'Brien, a juror, who was suffering severely from fever and ague. The case will be resumed this morning if Mr. O'Brien is well enough to permit it. As Mr. Williamson has yet to conclude his argument, and is to be followed by Mr. Winfield and Mr. Gilchrist, it is doubtful if the case goes to the jury before Friday night.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Cattle dull, and a shade lower; receipts, 3,200; sales good to prime native Steers at $5 25@$5 90; choice, $6; a small bunch of extra, averaging 1,462 lbs., at $6 50; a lot of 1,258 lbs. Texans, brought $5 50; Stockers, $3 60@$4 10. Shipments, 1,600 head. Live Hogs dull and lower; shipments, 12,000 head; no sales except for best grades, for which prices ranged from $4 70@$4 95, closing weak, with many remaining unsold; shipments, 8,500 head. Sheep active and higher; receipts, 1,500 head; sales of fair to choice at $4@$5 25.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Cook, 3 Misses Hunter, Miss J. Rayne, Miss E. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Carow, R. M. Larned, Capt. J. H. Hasard, Miss Rodgers, Miss Reynolds, Mr. and Miss Walduck, Mr. Pendee, C. F. Winchester, A. D. Napier, J. M. Lawrence, Mr. Kayser, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, 2 children, and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. White, C. P. Abbott, J. C. Boyd, Mr. MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crane, Miss J. L. Campbell, Mr. Farnlloe, Mr. B. F. Huddy, Mr. J. Darragh, Miss Horton, Mrs. Peabody, R. Davies, Thomas Karl, Mr. Griffing, Mr. Fanshaw, Mr. Dunlop, J. F. Brown, C. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beattie, Miss Strange, Miss Baird, G. Rodgers, H. Pickering, Judge Green, lady, maid, and man-servant; Capt. W. G. Jones and lady, O. C. Hoffman, S. J. Hoffman, J. Lorenso, H. S. Fiske, A. Buchanan, Master Fecherman and brother, J. Watt, A. Hendrickx, Mrs. McNaughtan, Miss McNaughtan, R. J. McNaughtan, A. McNaughtan, Mrs. Campbell and child, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Wright, Miss Drake, N. Barnett, F. C. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Edgar, W. Babcock, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Hessendonck, P. A. Lyon, C. C. Campbell, V. Pavolo, B. Angelo, Mr. Rodice, Mr. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Markley, Mr. Ball, Mrs. Conine, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. Wysons, A. Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. T. Beaver and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Irving, C. S. Turner, S. S. McCrocken, C. D. Phillips, W. Stirling, R. Subonawa, T. Roquchi, W. K. Hawley, R. R. Griffith, Jr., Mr. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield and daughter, Mr. Beyer, R. H. Smith, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Jones, Mr. and Miss Hedges, C. Guery, Mr. Isambert, Mr. Vicardo, Miss Edgar and 2 children, nurse and maid, E. H. Hunt, R. H. Roberts, S. C. Taylor, Mr. Hess, J. Thompson, Mr. Fuller, P. T. Buchanan, N. T. Johnson, S. W. Williams, Miss C. A. Pierce, W. T. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fiske, W. Goodyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Budd and 3 children, Miss Cooksey, J. Roose, Mrs. Jones' maid, Mr. Schermerhorn, W. F. Hall, M. Watson, Miss Lee, Miss Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Scofield, C. Kneeland, Mr. and Mrs. Trotter, 4 children and maid, Mr. Cory, J. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dickenson, R. J. Ovington, B. C. Jones, Mr. Sharpless, J. T. Bailey, W. P. Lewis, Mr. Galloney, T. Levison, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Pomeroy, A. R. McMaster.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—Jas. Crawford, Miss Mary Crawford, Thos. Fitch and wife, Mrs. F. M. Carpenter, Ward Burlingame, J. M. Ward and wife, Luke Lacelles and wife, J. W. Waite and wife, Jas. Scripture and wife, H. S. Newhall, John Hilton and wife, John J. Morgan and wife, T. A. McQuiland, David McLellan, Mrs. R. Kilpatrick and child, Wm. Hyslop, Rev. J. Maxwell, Mrs. M. C. Miles, Miss Georgiana Miles, R. Brittain, Gilbert Hunter, John Hayward, James Lindsay and wife, David Stirrat, Mrs. Semple, M. C. Bragdon, Miss Marion Callender, Miss Margaret Callender, C. C. Bragdon and wife, Wm. Semple, J. Turnbull, John Fraser, Peter Stalker, Miss Stalker, Archibald Wotherspoon, G. L. Herjert, A. Hunter, Hector Robertson, John Luke, Samuel Logan, James Logan, Neil Harkins, Rev. L. B. McNulty, Henry Bell, J. E. Baker.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Merrimack, for Rio de Janeiro, &c.—Joseph Hughes, Miss Bella Koppish, Miss Louisa Koppish, Mrs. Koppish and daughter, C. Romero, wife, infant, 4 children, and nurse, Aug. Walloe, Mrs. Neilson and 2 children, Mrs. Roudiez, Chas. S. Bowers, C. C. Hoppin, E. B. Simmons, Lewis Sylvester, L. Sheffield, H. C. Fales, R. Fales, Mrs. Rose A. James and 2 children, Rev. J. Beatty Howell, Isaac A. Dyer, Gordon Russell, J. Garcia Gonge, H. Percy, C. Rudolph, R. D. Boone, J. G. Rampone, John Winder, J. B. Carter, Wm. Watson, D. Wilson, J. Oberst, John K. Campbell, R. F. Sanford, Jacob Kastelian, E. A. Streicaguth, Julius Fraenkel, Edward Dupre.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:48 | Sun sets.....7:23 | Moon sets...8:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:54 | Gov. Island.8:43 | Hell Gate...10:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Erdmann, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Merrimack, Wier, St. Thomas and Brazil, W. R. Garrison; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.

Barks Nuovo Chiarmo, (Ital.,) Oscavello, Odessa, A. P. Agresta; Francisco Donovan, (Ital.,) Shiaffino, Amsterdam, A. P. Agresta; Daphne, (Norw.,) Olsen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Louisa, Patterson, Stettin, Walsh, Field & Way; Mero, (Ital.,) Barbaletto, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Americus, Bass, Rostock; Johanna, Peterson, Stettin; Venus, (Br.,) Hawke, Penarth Roads, for orders, G. F. Bulley; Escheat, (Br.,) Quinkham, Queenstown, &c., G. F. Bulley; Alceste, (Aus.,) Ghylanovich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Cadis, S. C. Loud & Co.; R. B. Gore, Harkness, Cardenas, Cuba, S. C. Loud & Co.; James Ratchford, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Berteaux; Harry & Aubrey, Briggs, Bridgeton, Dwight & Platt; Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. J. K. Howard, (Br.,) Nicholson, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; Dolly Varden, Allen, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray & Co.; R. S. Tyler, Murray, Washington, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Parma, Stone, Kingston, Jam., B. F. Metcalfe & Co.; Rangawtira, (Br.,) Laverty, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, Jacmel July 11, Miragoane 15th, and Port-au-Prince and St. Marc 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and West India Steam-ship Co. Left at Jacmel brig Chance, (Br.,) Christopher, for New-York, to sail July 11; at Miragoane, schr. Hattie Ellen, Ashford, for Philadelphia, to sail 20th; at Port-au-Prince, brig Stockton, Allen, dischg.; at St. Marc, bark Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Bellew, for New-York, ldg.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool July 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 196 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg July 9, and Havre 12th, with mdse. and 716 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Lizzie Dalglish, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) Stowart, Providence, in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Bark Mirto N., (Aust.,) Mussucato, Antwerp 48 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark August, (Norw.,) Johansen, Malaga 61 ds., with mdse. to Hatton, Watson & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mary Pratt, Savin, Turk's Island July 5, with salt to Cadiz—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig G. P. Sherwood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newcomb, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and melado to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Fingal, (Norw.,) Luckner, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Florence, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Munroe, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Brig Florence May, Cochran, of and from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Brig Calsow Sterow, (Ger.,) Raggensank, Stockholm 84 ds., with iron to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Fidelia, (of Bangor,) White, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Morton, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Somerset, (of Savannah,) Cruce, Monti Christi and Turk's Island 9 ds., with logwood and fustic to master.

Schr. Nellie J. Dinsmore, (of Lubec,) Dinsmore, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has lost two men by yellow fever on the voyage, and has Captain and one man now sick.

Schr. Emma Heather, (of Philadelphia,) Hudson, Caibarien 10 ds., with melado to F. O. Matthiessen & Welchers—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

United States steamer Kansas, Reed, Greytown, Nic., July 6, via Key West; carries four guns, and has a crew of 145 officers and men.

Schr. Prescott Hazleton, McDonald, Jacksonville 5 ds., with lumber to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnet, Baltimore.

Schr. Edward Burnett, Elliott, Para 20 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston 8 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. B. Oliphant, Truax, Virginia.

Schr. Antelope, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Winters, Aux

Cayes 12 ds., with logwood to E. Becher & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Hattie G. McFarland, (of Boston,) McFarland, Cow Bay, C. B., 9 ds., with 760 tons coal to E. Swain & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. [illegible], (of [illegible],) [illegible], St. George, N. B., 11 ds., with spiling to [illegible].

Schr. B. J. Hazard, Curtis, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to [illegible], Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, Young, [illegible] 8 ds., with lumber to F. D. Whiting & Co.—vessel to [illegible] Son.

Schr. Martha Nichols, (of Addison,) [illegible], St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with spiling to Jesse Murray.

Schr. Julia Baker, (of New-Haven,) Baker, Jamaica 10 ds., with fruit to E. Pung & Co.

Schr. Angie Amesbury, (of Quincy Point,) Jones, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Cornet, Tracy, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Sahwa, Kelly, Calais, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Hill, New-London.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Scofield, Providence.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Hudson, Pawtucket, for Alexandria.

Schr. Florilla, Brooks, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Lottie Ames, Kennedy, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Hesperus, Connery, [illegible].

Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Prescott, Perry, Portland, for Baltimore.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Pease, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Hall, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Willow Harp, Morton, Providence.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Pedrick, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Harry Percey, Persey, Newport.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Hartford.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Phillips, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hyena, Hunt, St. George, N. B., with spiling, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Providence.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Dennisport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Carrie, Bummell, of and from St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Potomac, Haskell, Bath, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Grant, Grant, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Edward Ewing, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Williams, Riverhead.

Schr. W. D. B., Pitcher, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Storm Child, Redman, Greenport.

Schr. White Sea, Small, Dix Island, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. F. H. Odiorne, Robbins, Providence, for Alexandria.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Searles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Holway, Bryant, Pawtucket.

Schr. Rosina, Cummings, St. John, N.B., with spiling to order.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Hodgdon, Rockport.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, Wareham.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Jos. Wentworth, Kent, Norwalk.

Schr. J. B. Hayes, Baker, Wareham.

Schr. Jas. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven.

Schr. C. Gordwin, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.

Schr. Petrel, Holden, New-Haven.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Alesion, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Lark, Guptil, Providence.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Vesper, (Br.,) ——, Cow Bay, C. B.; Red Beach, Golden, Eastport; E. C. Rankin, ——, Port Caledonia, C. B.; Empire, Matthews, Wareham; Ocean Ranger, ——, Bangor; Union, ——, Windsor, N. S.; Ganges, Trewergy, Ellsworth.

WIND—Sundown, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen; Algeria and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Italia and Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro; South Carolina, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Arr. Steamer Flag, from New-York; barks Cephas Starrett, from Baltimore; Ilion, from Trapani; brigs Osceola, from Charleston; Erie, from Darien; Thalia, from Cienfuegos; Confederate, from Demerara; H. Houston, from Caibarien; Sterns King, from Turk's Island; Hound, from St. John's, P. R.; schrs. Carrie Bonnell, from Baracoa; Kate Foster, from Jacksonville; Ira D. Sturges, from Georgetown, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.—Arr. steamers Charleston, from New-York; W. W. Pruston, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; bark H. K. Clements, for Hamburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 23.—Passed out steamer Lagos, from Norfolk, for Liverpool; brig Greta, from Mexico, for London, (put in short of provisions;) barks Adelaide, for Rio; Court Adler, for Stettin; Anne Augusta, for Cuba; brig Lognars, for Cork; schr. M. G. Loud, for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—Arr. steam-ship San Salvador, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. Suliote, for St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 23.—Arr. steamer Austrian, from Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 23—7 A. M.—Arr. brig J. Leighton, from Port Caledonia, C. B., for New-York; had heavy weather, lost boat, and split sails. Also arr. schr. Gypsey, (Br.,) from Providence, for St. John, and sld.; Katie Mitchell, from Port Johnson, for Hallowell, and sld.; Mary E. Staples, Windsor, N. S., for Alexandria; Helena, (Br.,) do., for New-York.

WIND S. W., moderate; clear.

SPOKEN.

July 22, lat. 40 16, lon. 71, ship British America, (of Windsor, N. S.,) from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, 49 ds. out. By pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 15.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

BREST, July 23.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Rousseau, from New-York July 12, arr. here this morning.

STETTIN, July 23.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Franklin, Capt. E. Dehnicke, from New-York July 5, at 6 P. M., via Copenhagen, arr. here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—The National line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, from New-York July 12, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

MOVILLE, July 23.—The Anchor line steam-ship California, Capt. Craig, from New-York July 12; Sidonian, Capt. Henderson, from New-York July 5, and Trinacria, Capt. Thompson, from New-York July 9, all for Glasgow, have arr. here—the first two to-day, and the latter yesterday.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
WATCHES.

TIFFANY & Co.,
UNION-SQUARE,
CHINA, GLASS, AND FINE POTTERY.

HOME
Insurance Co. of New-York,
OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1873	4,408,573 75
Liabilities	385,564 32

ABSTRACT
OF THE
FORTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the assets of the company on the 1st day of July, 1873.

Cash, in bank	$231,855 21
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on real estate, worth $4,838,800	1,844,700 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $181,724)	147,740 64
United States Stocks (market value)	1,734,075 00
State Bonds (market value)	28,540 00
Interest due on 1st July, 1873	59,396 35
Balance in hand of agents	243,896 57
Bills receivable	13,736 65
Salvages and other miscellaneous items	84,269 79
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	20,953 54
Total	$4,408,573 75

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS,
KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.
DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.